The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 67. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Congressman Dunnell is in receipt of intelligence of the death of his daughter, Mrs. Hall, at Leipsic, Germany.

—B. B. Hallock took $47,000 from the Albany Treasury, so the jury said yesterday. He got four years in the Penitentiary for it.

—Twelve ladies received the degree of M. D. at the commencement of the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia yesterday.

—There was a celebration in Boston yesterday in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British.

—It is stated that Servia has determined to raise a compulsory loan for military purposes, and to exact it immediately with the utmost rigor.

—Kilbourne writes to Speaker Kerr from jail, demanding a prompt trial on the charge of contempt. Kilbourne is evidently not a lamb in meekness.

—Wilcox, the man who laid vandal hands upon a reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, was yesterday rebuked by a fine of $500, and he is penitent now.

—Major Leech was requested yesterday by the Irish Rifle Association to organize a team for the Centennial International match, and said he would do so.

—The celebrated Ward case, the man with many wives, was withdrawn from the court at Detroit yesterday—the litigants having agreed upon a compromise.

—Another batch of crooked whisky dealers were indicted in New Orleans yesterday. One of the victims was John McWhorton, brother-in-law of Gov. Kellogg.

—St. Patrick's Day was pretty generally celebrated throughout the country. According to our dispatches the shillalegh was very little used, and good order generally prevailed.

—A block of shipping warehouses in Portland street, Manchester, England, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at several hundred thousand pounds sterling.

—General Crook left Fort Reno on the 7th inst., with a company and fifteen days' rations, to go in pursuit of the Indians who have been committing depredations in that section. He has not been heard from since.

—Ex-Minister Buffett attended a reception given by President MacMahon yesterday. He reiterates his declaration that he will not accept a nomination as a candidate for any vacancy in the Senate or Chamber of Deputies.

—Things look serious about Servia, and a renewal of hostilities is imminent. Prince Milan has been asked by the Austrian representatives to make a binding declaration of peace, but delays on this ground that he cannot trust the Montenegrins.

—The beautiful snow was falling in uncomfortable quantities all day yesterday in the southern part of New York, and in New Hampshire and Vermont. Over a foot deep of the feathery flakes covered the ground last night, and the snow was still coming down.

—In the Court of Impeachment on Friday Gov. Ames appeared by counsel, Thos. J. Durant, and five days were granted for him to answer. Lieutenant Governor Davis has resigned, and Governor Ames will appoint a successor. Ex-Auditor Musgrove is the most popular candidate of the Republicans.

—Attorney General Pierrepont several days ago sent a messenger to Canal a to bring Mr. Marsh to Washington. The Attorney General heard from his agent yesterday and expects that Marsh will soon be in Washington. Terms of safety have been offered to him that in all probability will be acceded to.

—The Opera House at Springfield, Ill., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday; loss $13,000. There were a number of stores on the first floor, and the aggregate loss in them was about $35,000, making the whole loss nearly $70,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. It had gained considerable headway before it was discovered.

—Whisky was the cause of another terrible murder in New York last night. The victim was Ann Hammond, aged forty years. Thomas J. Bartell came home intoxicated, and after a quarrel with Mrs. Hammond, seized a hatchet and struck her several blows. Her head and breast were literally chopped to pieces. The murderer was arrested.

—A dispatch was received from General Sheridan yesterday from Gen. Brisbin, stating that he (Brisbin) had reached Fort Pease and relieved the garrison. The garrison originally held forty-six men, but six had been killed and thirteen had left by night. The others General Brisbin took in charge and started on the return trip. He saw no Indians.

—A dispatch from Omaha says: "The rush of people to the Black Hills increases daily. Eighty-four went west yesterday, and today a special train of twelve cars, containing mostly persons there-bound, left here for Cheyenne. A mass meeting of citizens was held to-night to take steps to open out in good shade the route hence up the Elk Horn Valley to the Black Hills."

—Chicago telegrams from points throughout the northwest indicate that the two days' storm ending Thursday night was the most widely extended that has visited that section for months. Telegraph poles and wires have been prostrated in every direction. The streams have risen in nearly every locality, and have in some instances overflown. Snow has fallen from two to six inches in depth, and the wind has done some damage, though no casualties are reported.

—A Paris dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says an arch of a railway bridge over the river Ill, near Lutterbach, gave way under the pressure of the flood. A passenger train from Mulhause for Strasburg, which was crossing at the time, was precipitated into the river. The carriages fell on top of one another and were dashed to pieces. Owing to the violence of the stream none of the passengers could be saved. All were either crushed to death or drowned. Thirty corpses have already been recovered.

—Castelar opened the flood gates of his eloquence in the Cortes on Thursday,—so a dispatch says,—and talked four hours. It was an impressive affair. He criticised the policy of the Ministry generally, but dwelt chiefly on its course on religious questions. He declared that Ultramontanism had created the civil war. The House was crowded. All the Ministers were present, but remained silent. The spectators in the galleries several times applauded the speaker. Canovas Del Castello and Pavia will reply to Castelar.

—Maurice J. Walsh, of New York, appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs yesterday in reference to the soldiers' tombstone contracts. He claims that although his bid for first class Carrara marble was only some $900,000, out of which $200,000 was to come back to the Government in the shape of duty on the imported article, the contract was given to a Mr. Bridges, of Keokuk, Ia., for $900,000 for American marble of a very inferior quality and without any such advantage to the Government. He charges, also, that Bridges' bid was put in after the hour fixed for opening bids, and after two of his own (Walsh's) had been opened. He asserts that Bridges' was also favored to the extent of $75,000 in a change of the requirements in the specifications after the bids were in.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* reports that the programme of the French ministry has been communicated to him by an influential member of the cabinet. Its chief points are as follows: Ten or twelve of the most obnoxious prefects and sub-prefects will be removed within a few days and replaced by men sincerely resolved to serve the Republic. The cases of the remaining officials will then be carefully examined. Those who interfere in elections through political passion will be dismissed. Others who acted under orders or through error will be remdved to other departments. After these changes are made assurances will be given to officials that they have nothing more to fear. The Government will not introduce any Bill on municipal reforms until the end of the year, as the excitement of municipal elections during the present year is undesirable. It will, however, endeavor to choose officials from municipal councils, and endeavor to arrange for the election of new municipal councils to replace the municipal commission which have been appointed in some places by prefects.

—Allen Campbell McArthur and others, have united in a call upon Gov. Wm. Allen to rise up and explain why he should not give up possession of his farm near Chillicothe, known as the Fort Hill and other property. McArthur, and the others, are grand children of Duncan McArthur, a former Governor of Ohio. They appealed yesterday to the U. S. Court at Cincinnati, to compel William to account to the legal heirs of Duncan McArthur for all rents and profits of estate alleged to be illegally withheld from the heirs. It appears Governor McArthur who died in 1839 and was the owner of immense landed wealth, left a will bequeathing all his property to his wife and Wm. Key Bond, as trustees, to hold until his youngest grandchild became of age, with annual dividends of profits of estate among the heirs. When the youngest grandchild became of age the property was to be divided among all the heirs. The will was set aside and the larger portion of the estate came into possession of Mrs. Coons, daughter of McArthur, who afterwards married Gov. Allen. The principal contestant became of age about a year ago, and having learned the story of the will and its disposition in court has commenced suit with others to recover. Should the suit be decided against Gov. Allen it will leave him a poor man. The estate involved embraces about 8,000 acres of land in Ross county, including a portion of the city of Chillicothe.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Era of Investigations.

Post Traderships, Alabama Election, and Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1876.

The Safe Burglary Conspiracy.

A letter has been received in this city from a person prominently connected with the previous investigation and trial of the Harrington safe burglary conspiracy, stating that the so-called confessions of Nettleship, Cunz and Harrington were but another chapter in this conspiracy. The confessions implicate no one of any particular prominence. The letter also states that only one man could and would tell the whole story. Col. Whitely, ex-Chief of the Treasury Secret Service, has been run out of the country by the District ring, and is now engaged in sheep and cattle raising in Mexico. Several other letters of similar import have been received.

Post Traderships Investigation.

Ex-Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, now one of the Assistant Secretaries of State, was before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day, and read a dispatch published in the New York *Herald*, dated Bismarck, including him, with others, in the sale of post traderships, and said he appeared here voluntarily to deny under oath every statement concerning him in that article. He has never in any way, directly or indirectly, been concerned in the sale of post traderships, or in any bargain in any way affecting post traderships, and no one, for him, had been authorized to use his name in connection with the sale or barter of post-traderships. He said he did not know of any post traders having paid money to the Secretary of War, or to any person, for the privilege. He had heard such charges in Wyoming, but nothing definite, nor could he say who told him. U. K. Peck, of the firm of Durfe & Peck, who were post traders of Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson and Buford, testified that the tradership at Fort Buford was taken from his firm and given to A. C. Leighton. Gen. Hedrick was a partner of Leighton. J. W. Vaughn was designated to succeed the firm at Fort Stevenson. The firm was put out, as Mr. Peck understood, through Orville Grant. James P. Fitz succeeded the firm at Fort Rice. Fitz, in conversation with him, attributed his appointment to the fact that he (Fitz) had been attentive to Mr. Tomlinson, an invalid, who had been placed in his care, and a brother of Mrs. Belknap. Mr. Athey was appointed to succeed the firm at Fort Sully. Peck said he had a conversation with the Secretary of War, who told him the appointment had been given to Athey by order of President Grant, and that was the reason why his firm was put out. Athey had been Quartermaster for W. C. Babcock, Surveyor General of Kansas, and a brother of Gen. Babcock, late the President's Private Secretary. It was a valuable post when the firm had it, netting about $10,000 a year. The firm entered into a contract with Athey, who had no means. W. C. Babcock came to see the firm about a contract to employ Athey at the rate of $1,500 a year until he could furnish means to purchase the stock and supplies of Durfe & Peck. Athey subsequently obtained such means.

The witness supposed the appointment was secured through the influence of Surveyor General Babcock. In fact it was so understood between him and Athey. It further appears from the testimony that Durfe & Peck were Indian traders at Cheyenne under a license of the Interior Department, and were succeeded by Geo. Feit, to whom the firm sold their stock at satisfactory prices. The witness understood Feit's appointment was through the influence of Orville Grant. The post was worth from $8,000 to $10,000 a year. The trade at Standing Rock was worth about $10,000 a year. The witness attributed the removal of the firm at that place to Orville Grant. Having understood an order for a revocation of the license of Durfe & Peck was issued from the Indian Bureau, the witness asked the Secretary of the Interior about it, and the Secretary informed him that the order was issued by direction of the President. The Secretary said that if he did not cut off a head when he was ordered to do so the President would cut his head off. There was no complaint whatever against the firm of Durfe & Peck.

The witness detailed the character of the contract with Athey. In consideration that he would lay up the stock of Durfe & Peck he was to receive a salary at the rate of $1,500 a year until he should do so. This was done to protect the interests of the firm, as they had forty thousand dollars worth of goods at the post, and as Athey might haul goods there at any time, and until Athey should buy the goods of the firm, they were to pay Surveyor General Babcock $750 a quarter. This they did for three quarters, making a sum of $2,250. This was in consideration of Babcock's having procured the contract.

The witness said the proclamation of the President extending the Great Sioux reservation enhanced the value of the posts on that reservation. Cheyenne and Standing Rock were on the Great Sioux reservation. The effect of the proclamation was to drive away all competition.

Question—Do you know the reason which induced the issuance of the proclamation?

Answer—It was generally understood out there that it was through the influence of Orville Grant.

Question—To close out all competition?

Answer—Yes, sir; which it did.

Adjourned.

Alabama Election Investigation.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day began the investigation of the charges brought against Senator Spencer, of Alabama, that he secured his election by corrupt means. Spencer was present with his counsel, Hon. Matt Carpenter, assisted by Charles E. Meyer, Chairman of one of the two Republican State Committees of Alabama. General John S. Morgan appeared in behalf of the memorialists of the Alabama Legislature.

John J. Moulton, postmaster of Mobile at the time of Spencer's election, and now Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at that point, was examined by Gen. Morgan, especially in reference to his testimony given before a committee of the Alabama Legislature last April, in which he (Moulton) stated that money was used to secure Spencer's election. Morgan read from the testimony of this witness, and asked if the answers as printed were correct. Moulton, in every instance where the answers contained an intimation of his knowledge of corruption, emphatically denied that he had ever given any such testimony. He specially denied the statement attributed to him in the printed testimony that he had asked Spencer for $10,000, but said he had requested a loan of $5,000, and that subsequently Spencer handed him a check for $2,200, which Spencer's money said was all he could spare at that time. The witness afterwards repaid this money.

General Morgan then asked the witness if he had not heard Jerome J. Hinds say that a certain State Senator had been fixed.

Mr. Carpenter objected to the question, on the ground that no conspiracy had been shown to exist between Spencer and Hinds.

General Morgan rejoined that the connection would be established at a subsequent stage of the proceedings.

Postoffice Investigation.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to-day examined Wm. A. Danforth, of Chicago. He testified that Sanders, of the firm of Barlow, Sanders & Co., had informed him they paid large sums of money to officers in the Postoffice Department under Postmaster General Creswell's administration to secure valuable western mail contracts by means of straw bidding devices. Sanders lived with witness in Kansas City, and they were intimate friends. Sanders told him the firm were bled heavily by postoffice officials, and that they paid to one of them not less than two thousand dollars per quarter. To another three quarters, making a sum of $2,250. This was in consideration of Babcock's having procured the contract.

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cent. and the force employed twenty per cent., and also that the action of the House in proposing to reduce the number of our missions to South America and reduce the salaries of the principal ministers in Europe is unwise and impolitic. It was, therefore, agreed that the Senate Committee on Appropriations should pass upon each item of reduction in the various bills separately, and should recommend concurrence with the continuance of the requisite efficiency. Whenever such reduction can be made the Republican majority of the Senate will vote for them; but, on the contrary, unless similar good reasons can be shown for the concurrence in any recommendation of the House touching a matter of importance, the issue will be met with unyielding firmness.

The Steamboat Bill.

The House Committee on Commerce today voted to report adversely on what is known as the double liability clause of Representative Sayler's steamboat bill.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Several Bills Passed Finally.

Petitions from Women on the Liquor Question.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate opened this morning at ten o'clock, with prayer by the Chaplain.

A resolution was passed to consider only Senate bills next week.

Passed Finally.

A, supplement to the act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a special detective officer in any of the several counties of this Commonwealth," approved May 19, 1873, making said special detective officers general police officers, with powers conferred on constables in cases of crime and criminal procedure, and providing for their compensation.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act relating to the assessment of damages arising from the opening of roads and highways and the construction of bridges," approved May 14, A. D. 1874.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act declaring what offices are incompatible," approved May 15, A. D. 1874.

The joint resolution passed appropriating $4,257 to pay the expenses of the Governor's inauguration.

Defeated.

An act prescribing the manner in which the Councils of cities may pass ordinances authorizing the grading or paving of avenues, streets or alleys and the construction of sewers or bridges, was defeated.

Notaries Public.

The Governor sent the following nominations: R. B. Richard, of Pittsburgh; Robert M. Holland, Braddocks, Allegheny county; Jas. McCormick, of Wells, Westmoreland county; and George Plumer, West Newton, Westmoreland county.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Reform in Orthography.

Mr. STOTZER's resolution for reform in orthography to be introduced in public documents was referred to the Committee on Education.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented from over three thousand women in the State for a prohibitory liquor law or a license law only in counties where the majority of women should vote for it.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. IRWIN introduced an initial asking an appropriation for the Homeopathic Hospital in Pittsburgh.

Mr. LONG, one confirming titles acquired from aliens or corporations.

Passed Finally.

A further supplement to an act to provide for the admission of certain classes of the insane into hospitals for the insane in this Commonwealth, and their discharge therefrom, approved April 20, A. D. 1869.

An act repealing an act relative to committing magistrates in Northampton county, approved the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1870.

The Boom Bill.

Mr. LONG offered a resolution fixing Thursday next for the consideration of the Boom bill.

Adjourned. K.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Steamship Collision.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—The steamer King Richard, Captain Pierson, from Baltimore on February 26th, and the steamer Athiete, of Dundalk, came in collision here to-day. The King Richard was considerably damaged and was run ashore at Frannere, where she now lies full of water.

TURKEY.

A Peace Mission.

RAGUSA, March 17.—Bozidar Petravic, President of the Montenegrin Senate, and Foreign Minister, accompanied by Senator Boscovick, have gone to Grahovo for the purpose of inducing the insurgents to stop fighting and to prevent foreigners from joining them by way of the Montenegrin frontier.

SPAIN.

The Washington Note.

MADRID, March 17.—Don Calderon Collantes, Foreign Minister, has submitted to the Senate the text of the memorandum communicated by Mr. Cushing, American Minister, on the 31st of August, and Spain's reply thereto.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1876.

HOUSE.

Centennial.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Committee on the Centennial question was authorized to sit during the recess of Congress.

Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. WINKS, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill authorizing the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh to improve certain real estate. Passed.

Another Investigation.

Mr. BANNING offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the making of contracts for the transportation of army supplies to Texas in 1874. Adopted.

Adjourned until Monday.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Indictments in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 17.—In the Federal Court this morning the whisky cases known as the last batch were called. They include Hessing, Rehm, Hoyt and a number of rangers, distillers and rectifiers. Hessing plead guilty to two counts of one indictment which charge him with conspiracy and with removing whisky. The remaining counts of that indictment and the other indictments were passed by the court, and action on them will be taken at some future time. Rehm pleaded guilty to the entire indictment against him, reserving the question for argument in court as to whether the indictment sets out more than one actual offense. The other indicted parties, with but few exceptions, plead guilty to most of the counts in the indictments. The trial of Keeley and Kerwin was set for to-morrow.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Conference of Massachusetts Republicans.

BOSTON, March 17.—A conference of prominent Republicans was held at Worcester last evening to secure a State delegation to the National Convention, which will give the voice of Massachusetts for candidates whose characters will be a guaranty of purity and ability. Paul A. Chadbourne, President of Williams College, presided, and there was a general discussion as to the need of reform. Committees were appointed on addresses and correspondence, and the majority of those who expressed their views favored Bristow or Adams for the Presidency.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Footing Up the Figures—The Republican Majority Over 3,200 Over All.

CONCORD, March 17.—Returns from all towns and cities in the State save two, Eaton and Randolph, give Cheney 3,693 plurality over Marcy, and 3,281 over all,—the total vote being: Cheney, 41,668; Marcy, 37,975; Kendal and scattering, 429. The two towns to be heard from gave last year: Cheney, 51; Roberts, 149.

—Hesing, the chief proprietor of the Chicago *Staats Zeitung*, plead guilty yesterday to conspiracy in taking money from the crooked whisky distillers—he alleging that he supposed it was part of the legitimate profits, and using much of it for campaign purposes.

THE HEALTH BOARD.

February Mortality Record—Increase of Small-pox. With a Limited Number of Deaths—Minor Matters.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. The members present were Messrs. Slagle, Asdale, Thomas, McClord and Backofen. Health Officer Gray reported 230 nuisances abated last month, 54 permits issued, and receipts to the extent of $27.50.

Dr. W. Snively, Registrar of the Board, reported that the total number of deaths in the four weeks ending February 26, was 187. The death rate was 27.36 per 1,000 inhabitants annually. There were 47 deaths of infants under one year of age, and 39 of children between the ages of one and five years, making 46.09 per cent. of the total mortality. Consumption caused 28 deaths, and other diseases of the respiratory organs, 38. Pneumonia caused 21 deaths, against 32 for February, 1875. As compared with the previous month there was a decrease in the prevalence of scarlet fever, typhoid fever and diptheria, and a marked increase in the prevalence of small-pox, 51 cases having been reported against 19 during the month of January. The number of deaths from small pox was 4, scarlet fever 7, typhoid fever 5, and diphtheria 2. The statement of comparative mortality is as follows:

February, 1873	212
February, 1874	241
February, 1875	187
February, 1876	187

A petition from Mrs. R. S. Hays for the exoneration of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny from the payment of a bill of $30 for services rendered to Lizzie Frazier, who was taken from the Asylum and treated in the small-pox hospital, was granted.

The Committee was appointed to audit the accounts of the late Treasurer of the Board for 1875, reported that they had found them correct.

The contract for printing one thousand copies of the annual report of the Board was let to Moore, Nesbit & Co., at $221.57. The *Herald* Printing Company got the contract, amounting to $19.76, for supplying stationer ry to the Board.

A communication from Dr. W. S. Foster, asking that a small-pox placard at No. 631 Penn street be removed, because it injures the business of selling milk that is carried on there, was referred.

The bill of Dr. English, one of the assistant vaccinating physicians for the South Side, was ordered to be paid with the exception of the Good family who, the Board decided, were able to pay for their own vaccination. The fault was not that of Dr. English, but with the school director who furnished the the certificate.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Reports From the Districts—General Progress Reported.

CANTON, March 16, 1876.

Conference commenced at 8:30 o'clock. The first half hour was devoted to religious service. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were then read and approved.

Next came the examination and passage of character.

The preachers of the West Pittsburgh district were then called on for the ministerial character of the Presiding Elder, Rev. J. A. Miller, he represented his field, and the laborers therein engaged. He said that the year had been a hard one, but much work had been done, and the results, in most respects, had been encouraging. All his preachers had been blameless in life.

Rev. H. Miller, D. D., represented the South Pittsburgh district, in substance, as follows: Hard year; money extremely scarce; a probable decline in collections; salaries not reduced; as the preachers faithful in their work; between six and seven hundred added to the church; must leave two district places vacant.

Rev. L. R. Beacom, of South East Pittsburgh district, said that in his field, nine hundred had been added to the church; collections in advance of last year; preachers all faithful and good.

At this point business was charged, and Edward Cox, Taylor, James H. Taylor, Mayor F. Phillips, John W. Righter, Charles B. Heathorn, W. F. Conner, N. Linecock, E. M. Stewart, D. Bentley and Alfred L. Eaton were admitted to full connection in the Conference, and elected to Deacon's orders.

An address was delivered to this class by Bishop Foster, which was an original affair, full of good practical sense, and highly spiced with humor.

The time for the election of delegates to the General Conference was fixed for to-morrow, Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Lay Electoral Conference commences at 9 o'clock for the same purpose—the election of two delegates.

This evening the Centennial sermon was preached to a very large audience by the Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D. D. It was a sermon worthy of the occasion, full of patriotic thoughts, clothed in choicest language. The Doctor never did a grander thing.

AMICUS.

—Daniel Drew has been a puzzle to the Methodist denomination. A leading clergyman of that body reports him as a vigorous revivalist at Carmel, in the State. His house in Union Square during Mrs. Drew's life was always open to Methodist clergymen and laymen, who were wont to partake of its hospitalities when any Conference brought them to New York. A front room down stairs was his favorite abode; the calls at his bell of an evening he was likely to answer himself, slippered and benign, referring all who came on church errands to his wife, unless some special message to himself was concerned; and he spent hours before the grate in the same room of evenings, occupied not even with the Bibles and hymn-books that figure as personal assets on his schedule, but with only toasting his slippers, dozing and thinking. His habits were of extreme simplicity, a big old gray coat reaching nearly to his feet being the only showy garment remembered of him. He has been reported confined to his bed for several weeks, and sees no one.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

FLOUR

GROCERIES

273 273

T. C. JENKINS

LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

CARPETS.

There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.

2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.

3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.

NEW

SPRING PATTERNS

JUST OPENED.

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, at PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business

FRIDAY, MARCH, 10, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 794,668 21
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	194,054 15
Due from other National Banks	7,169 16
Due from State Banks and Bankers	16 90
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	4,783 32
Exchanges for Clearing House	8,772 69
Bills of other National Banks	23,300 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	3,129 64
Legal Tender Notes	38,642 00
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	22,387 50
Total	$1,597,223 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	300,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	72,758 02
National Bank Notes Outstanding	447,137 00
Dividends Unpaid	6,370 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	265,496 53
Due to other National Banks	2,379 19
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,182 83
Total	$1,597,223 57

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, WM. R. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. R. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1876.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN ORR,
J. S. ATTERBURY,
ALEX. GORDON. } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business

MARCH 10, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 432,630 83
Overdrafts	1,703 34
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	100,876 54
Due from other National Banks	55,313 90
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,068 11
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	12,750 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	5,603 45
Checks and other cash items	6,453 28
Exchanges for Clearing House	5,108 96
Bills of other National Banks	33,149 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	1,813 01
Specie, (including Gold Treasury Notes)	710 00
Legal Tender Notes	100,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent of circulation	13,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	2,000 00
Total	$1,072,739 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus fund	60,000 00
Other undivided profits	18,517 66
National Bank Notes outstanding	359,800 00
Dividends unpaid	252 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$234,258 63
Demand Certificates of Deposit	46,369 40
Certified Checks	17 00
Due to other National Banks	38,942 83
Due to State Banks and Bankers	110,514 34
	434,169 75
Total	$1,072,739 41

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny,

I, Jas. H. Wilcox, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of March, 1876.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. S. READ,
JOHN HAYS,
JOHN HEATH. } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, MARCH 10, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,232,005 29
Overdrafts	8,282 70
U. S. bonds to secure Circulation	900,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	247,894 64
Due from other National Banks	76,265 59
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	93,304 37
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	8,326 48
Checks and other cash Items	1,816 49
Exchanges for Clearing House	16,049 09
Bills of other National Banks	17,007 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	181 04
Legal Tender Notes	58,409 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cents of circulation)	40,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. Redemption Fund	10,150 00
	$2,719,086 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	150,000 00
Other Undivided profits	24,582 23
National Bank Notes outstanding	800,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,416 00
Individual deposits subject to check	697,082 98
Demand certificates of deposit	16,135 00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	29,870 46
	$2,719,086 67

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny,

I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of March, 1876.

WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
B. PRESTON,
S. M. MORGAN,
B. F. JONES. } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 243,448 34
Overdrafts	724 34
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	1,700 00
Due from other National Banks	21,345 27
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,599 98
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	1,687 77
Current expenses and taxes	30,000 00
Premiums paid	1,534 16
Checks and other Cash Items	10,717 12
Bills of other National Banks	151 24
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	4,160 50
Legal Tender Notes	140 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	21,500 00
	2,250 00
Total	$450,838 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 178,468 90
Surplus fund	963 18
Other Undivided Profits	4,964 19
National Bank Notes Outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid	492 00
Individual deposits subject to check	211,949 95
Time Certificates of Deposit	9,000 00
Total	$450,838 22

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny,

I, A. H. Patterson, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of December, 1875.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WM. DOUGLAS,
JAMES SHIDLE,
M. MUNHALL,
SAMUEL M. FULTON. } Directors.

MOORHOUSE

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....J. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS, of Liberia, died at Monrovia, recently. He was a man of marked ability, of religious qualities, and of great service to his country.

A STAY LAW, of more comprehensive proportions, is being carried through the Legislature. It invalidates all documents which professedly waive the advantage of the law. In view of the times such a law ought to pass.

PHILADELPHIA has made up its delegation to the State Convention, and has practically selected the delegation to Cincinnati. It is enough to say that it is a very malleable delegation, which will do its duty, irrespective of high considerations of any character. There is every probability, however, that the Pennsylvania delegation will be harmonized so as to work as a unit.

AS WE hold our Convention to elect delegates to the State, and intimate our choice for delegates to the National Convention, we suggest that a few citizens not known as professional politicians be included in the list. We have devoted Republicans—men of high-toned character, who would prove an honor to the party, and would perform the duties of the position ably and creditably.

THERE has more opposition developed to the conferment of the title of Empress of India on Queen VICTORIA than was anticipated. It turns, not on hostility to her, but the idea that the Prince of Wales may succeed to the title, and it is felt that he is not worthy to succeed to the titles now in existence. Of course, the opposition is not strong enough to prevail, but is sufficient to show the drift of public opinion.

DAVID A. WELLS has been nominated by the Democrats in Connecticut for Mr. STARKWEATHER'S place in Congress. The Independent-Democratic papers applaud, of course. Yet WELLS has been a truckling free-trader, these many years. He really had better be elected to position in the English Parliament, as all his affinities are anti-American, and his ideas of political economy are English, through and through. Fortunately the district is Republican, and he will simply have the honor of standing for a time, as a candidate, only to be knocked down.

AS THE fall news from New Hampshire is in we do not discover so jubilant a feeling among the Democracy, and they evidently begin to see that it will require some strong investigating to repair their losses. CLYMER, unfortunately, finds himself occupied with clearing his own skirts of the PENDLETON affair, and evidently feels that he has not succeeded in this. The maneuvre of imprisoning KILBOURNE is more an exhibition of spite and bad feeling than else. It will require some of the exalted courage and enthusiasm of the *Post* to set the Washington end of its party straight, and we suggest a special edition for that purpose.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was greeted yesterday with about as disagreeable weather as the soundest Orangeman could have desired. Cold, raw winds and spurts of snow, which in the afternoon became frequent and heavy, were the characteristics of the day. Despite the weather, however, a large procession was formed, and paraded the streets according to the programme. We admire the devotion and pluck of those who faced the storm in procession yesterday more than we do the wisdom of importing to this country celebrations that pertain to other countries. Still, where all is orderly and right, we do not object seriously to the keeping alive of home memories.

IT is a noticeable fact, that exposures of rascality in Washington have run in pairs, and both political parties have usually been involved. AMES and BROOKS, SCHUMAKER and KING, and now PENDLETON and BELKNAP are examples of this fact. This is the more suprising in the latter case, when it is known that the CLYMER Committee never intended to bring PENDLETON out, but were driven to it. The criminality of PENDLETON'S conduct was, in some respects, greater than that of BELKNAP'S. The latter did not rob the Government, while the former did. He pushed through a claim that was fraudulent and corrupt in every particular. So corruption, as applied to individuals, has an even trade off between the two parties.

THE evidence of Mr. YOUNG, of the Lawrence Bank, yesterday, settles the question that the $76,000 of water bonds brought back by the late Mr. SWOOPE were not at that bank, as was generally supposed. Now, let the Committee send for Mr. B. K. JAMISON, of Philadelphia, to whom the bonds were endorsed, and, possibly, he can tell them where they were. If he had them, where did he get them, and on what conditions were they returned? Follow it up, gentlemen of the Committee, and you may find out what our citizens are most anxious to know—who got the proceeds of the stolen water bonds? There would be something practical in this, and such a development might show that the Committee is after something more than to make partisan capital.

THE New York *Tribune* occasionally states, in a pithy form, undeniable facts. *Apropos* of the investigating tendencies of the Democracy, it observes: "The Democratic party must understand by this time, if it has common penetration, that it is not going to carry the Presidential election by throwing mud. All the disclosures and threats of disclosure in Washington have not advanced it one step. So far from making any gains in the country, it has actually lost, for the overthrow of the Grant faction, which the Democracy could easily beat at the polls, has brought to the front the best elements of the Republican party, against which its chances are very small." While we do not endorse its allusion to the "Grant faction," we do accept its general reference to the foolish course of the Democracy as just and right. They have played for political capital and lost.

OUR legislative investigating committee is not attractive, even as a comic show. The proceedings before it are so unutterably stupid, and the lack of any apparently honest purpose, have served to disgust all who expected results from the affair. There are subjects of interest connected with the water works, which ought to be investigated. The loss of bonds is chief among these, and the witnesses who can tell the inside history of the transaction are known to Judge MELLON, and certain members of the committee. If they mean to reach these facts, we suppose the present course is meant to "kill time," till the grand finale is ready to be brought on. But it may be well for the committee to consider whether, in the meantime, they are not killing themselves. Not to put too fine a point on it, the belief is that the committee has proven a failure, and there are even suspicions that its real motives are not to develop facts of any advantage to our taxpayers, so much as to advantage other parties. It must do something or get out, very soon.

THERE are times for dragging all sorts of rascality to light. San Francisco dispatches state that there is prospect of the exposure in the courts of the operations of the Credit and Finance Company, the Credit Mobilier of the Central Pacific Railroad, the transactions of which up to this time have been cloaked in impenetrable secrecy. If what inklings of the Credit and Finance Company's doings have been given out are not to be set down as lies of monumental proportions, that concern plundered the stockholders and robbed the Central Pacific on a scale as compared with which the Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific was but petty larceny. The suit is brought by a stockholder; but pending it enough light may be let in upon the whole affair to indicate what became of the millions of assets of the Central Pacific, which, could they be found, might be made available in payment of some of the millions of bonds issued to that Company. It will be of interest to the country could this development be made, as it might aid the United States in getting some of its claims out of that concern.

WHAT there may be in the Real Estate pool in Washington, we do not pretend to know; we hope it may be unearthed. But the arrest of KILBOURN and his commitment to jail because he will not produce his private papers is a clear violation of the Constitution. That instrument declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but on probable cause, supported by oath, or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized." This article is as much a restraint upon Congress as upon the Executive or Judicial Departments. In the present case the House Committee, is without "a probable cause supported by an oath of affirmation." Technically they do not order a search of Mr. KILBOURN'S premises, but they put the screws to him to make him produce what they cannot get under any color of law. This is pushing investigation with a vengeance. So far as any evidence yet gathered goes it is to the effect that no Government officer is implicated in the District Real Estate pool. Hence there is no color of law for the course the House has taken. Judge BLACK announces his purpose to sue out a *habeas corpus*, and test the matter in the Supreme Court. It is certainly time that the personal liberty of witnesses should be protected.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The most difficult subject to write intelligently about, just at the present, is business. Owing to the failures that have recently occurred in many of our prominent cities, the papers wear a gloomy face, and speak in a depressed tone. Ten heavy failures in London at the last settlement day almost created a panic there, and the business outlook in England is no better than here. Yet, inquiry among the most careful of our bankers and business men develops the fact that there are those who take a hopeful view, and regard the spring prospects, in business, as good. When this is said, it is meant, of course, that business will at least be self-sustaining. Our iron manufacturers are not, as a rule, making money; yet there is a belief that the spring and summer trade will warrant prices that will admit of a margin of profit. Business men, who make a living profit this year, will be satisfied. The large profits and quick returns of other years are not anticipated, although it is expected that the year's business will prove better in net results than that of last year.

It is difficult to estimate the effect of the Centennial on business. If we have a large influx of foreigners it will, no doubt, be advantageous, in that money will be set afloat, and investments probably made. We know that companies representing large interests in railways, iron lands, manufactures, and else, are on the alert to show capitalists who may visit the Centennial where investments can be profitably made. If they are drawn in we shall have the beginning, so far as capital goes, of a new career in business prosperity. How far the Centennial may inspire confidence among our own people is a problem that can only be solved in time. It will create travel, intercourse, and, we hope, courage and confidence. These are the essentials to returning prosperity; and once our people believe they can succeed, they will do so. We, therefore, hope for valuable results from the Centennial, in that it will incite activity and inspire confidence, and so promote the general welfare.

The belief is widely prevalent that a more moderate grade of living must obtain if we would permanently recover general prosperity. One source of our business misfortunes was our extravagance—both in business expense and family living. We notice in the New York correspondence of a Western journal the statement that in that city "high-priced houses go a-begging for tenants. Aristocratic residences which have heretofore rented for $5,000, $8,000, and $10,000 a year, are now offered for less than two-thirds these sums. Many of them have been turned into boarding-houses, and the tables which once groaned beneath rich viands, prepared by the hands of expensive French cooks, are now desecrated by the traditional hash and fish-balls of the cheap-boarding-house-keeper. And in this matter of board, too, prices have come down wonderfully. A friend of mine with a family of four persons, has rooms and board for $30 a week, that he could not have got for less than $60 two years ago. Indeed, it is far cheaper to board here now, and board comfortably, too, than it is to keep house and pay even a moderate rent. More people are taking boarders—to eke out expenses—than ever before, and the competition is lively." It is declared there is no building being done in New York. In this particular we are doing better. There is like to be more activity in and around Pittsburgh, this Spring and Summer, than we have had for years, in the matter of building. If this, with the returning spirit of confidence and hope can be accepted as indications of the future, the worst of our business depression is over, and the day of prosperity is about dawning.

CALL THEM BACK.

When it was proposed in the Legislature to investigate the issue and use of our municipal water bonds, we were not among those who objected, for the reason that while we doubted the legality of the proceeding, we knew enough good might result from a judicious investigation to warrant the overlooking of any defects that might exist in the power of the committee. The basis of the investigation was the application of the city for power to issue $300,000 additional bonds to complete the work. It was assumed that enough bonds had been sold already to erect and put in operation the works, and hence the investigation. It follows from this that the real points to be investigated were, whether the works were too costly, and whether the proceeds of the bonds sold had been rightly applied. General MOORHEAD has testified that the original plan of the water works could have been given effect for about $2,300,000, and that the works constructed under that plan would have supplied the wants of the city for many years. But that plan was not adopted. So far as we have seen, while there has been evidence to show that the plan adopted was not the wisest or best, there has been but little evidence that bears directly on the question of cost. Mr. LOWRY'S engines have been investigated as to the wisdom of their design, but only Mr. HARTUPEE has testified as to their cost, and he is an interested party. As to to the basins, one witness has testified as to their cost, and he had had trouble with contractors, and may be supposed to have had feeling. Two or three witnesses have testified on practical and essential points. These aside, and a number of witnesses have testified as to the price of suburban property, the amount of their taxes, how they raised the money to pay them, about Penn avenue improvements, what they cost, and on other irrelevant subjects. The Treasurer and Controller have explained how they conduct the business of their offices, and Mayor MCCARTHY justified in advance of its issue, his veto of the appropriation bill. What else the committee may drag in, Heaven only knows.

The second subject of investigation has been barely touched. The Controller has testified as to the number and amount of bonds issued on account of the water works and street improvements, and floating testimony has been had as to the trouble with the mis-applied water bonds. In all this evidence there is nothing that the committee might not have known the first day. Assuming that the committee knew what it was after, it could have had all the evidence of value it has thus far obtained in two days at the farthest. It was generally supposed, when it came here, that it would search to the bottom the irregularities in the water bond transactions. If it means to do this, there has been no motion made in that direction thus far; and if there is to be nothing more positive and definite than we have had thus far, we have only to say it is time for the committee to be called back. It is a mere laughing stock here. No one respects it, and its motives even, are questioned. It is openly declared that its first object is to create political capital; while along with this are rumors that it is being conducted in the interest of a pool, that wish to depreciate and then buy the works. Even as matters now stand, the committee is regarded with suspicion, owing to its lack of straightforwardness, and of clearly defined purpose. We would prefer, if the committee really means business, to see it go directly forward, and develop what it can. If it is a mere effort after political capital, we have only to say that the parties who have it in charge are not smart enough to do themselves or party any good. And if it is meant to put the water works under a cloud, so that they may be bought up, the parties involved might as well understand, first as last, that this will not be tolerated, if it involves a sacrifice of the people's money. We are within $300,000 of completing those works, and the people wou'd sooner expend that sum than suffer the loss of one or two millions. Therefore, this committee should do its work or get out.

HELPING THE CATHOLICS.

The Duke of Norfolk and the German Priests.

The inquiry which is likely to be made of the home secretary in the House of Commons shortly will possess an unusual interest for Protestants everywhere. The Duke of Norfolk, the Premier Duke in the English peerage and Earl Marshal of England, is in point of wealth, descent and social position the first Catholic subject in the realm. This was recognized by Dr. Newman in the dedication of his reply to Mr. Gladstone's strictures on the political aggressiveness of the papacy. Though not by any means a prominent politician—no Catholic, whether peer or commoner, is able to play a prominent part in British politics now—still his immense wealth and high aristocratic descent make him a social power of no inconsiderable importance. His estate in the West Riding of Yorkshire yields him £231,000 per annum, and an estate in another county, Warwick, we believe, furnishes an annual rental of £29,000. These two properties, it will thus be seen, furnish exclusive of other smaller ones in other parts of England, an annual income of $1,300,000.

Shortly after the duke made his appeal to Englishmen to contribute, irrespective of creed, to the necessities of the German Catholic priests, dispossessed of their livings in consequence of a refusal to comply with the Falck laws, an English clergyman, whose parish lay within the duke's domain, whose stipend amounted to only £80 per annum, and who had applied in vain to the duke for a small increase of salary, made known to the English public that the duke, though ready enough to ask aid for his co religionists in Germany, had refused to add to the miserable pittance of an Episcopal minister on his own estate. The duke is charitable, but his charity does not begin at home. It has occurred to more than his own neighbors that if the duke be very anxious to aid his brethren in Germany he can do so very effectually without asking Peter's pence from heretics. But of an income of $1,300,000 one would think his grace could spare the odd $300,000 for the benefit of all the destitute German priests, and still be able to live very well on the remaining $1,000,000; or, if this would be too liberal a benefaction, the Marquis of Bute, with an income of $1,500,000, $900,000 of which comes from one estate in Wales, might, without much pecuniary distress, put his hand in his pocket for a quarter of a million. The Marquis of Ripon not long since handed a check for either £5,000 or £10,000 to the holy father. These three noblemen, one would think, might undertake the support of the whole of the dispossessed priesthood in Germany till a more *clement* be established and not feel the burden.

But rich people are not always the most liberal, and dukes and marquises are no exception to the general rule. What success the benevolent scheme of his grace of Norfolk had with the appeal and the subscription based upon it we do not know. All these facts and many more will probably come out when the home secretary is subjected to an interpellation by Mr. Newgate, or some other Protestant champion. The Duke of Norfolk is, no doubt, sorely distressed by the persecution of his brethren. We should like to know the precise measure of his distress in pounds, shillings and pence.

RICH BUT WRETCHED.

A Wife Whose Husband Owns over Half a Million Suing for Divorce.

Mrs. Georgiana Nichols, the wife of Wm. B. Nichols, of New York, a real estate dealer, the owner of over half million dollars' worth of property, has instituted a suit for limited divorce on the ground of inhuman treatment, and yesterday afternoon her counsel, Mr. Frederick Ward, applied to Judge McCue, in Brooklyn, for suitable alimony. The affidavits of Mrs. Nichols and her daughters, Georgie and Bessie, relate that, although they lived in luxury and plenty, the home was made wretched by the defendani's temper. They allege that at one time, when Mrs. Nichols asked him for money, he threw a glass of water in her face; that on another occasion he said that he could rid himself of his troubles, but that he would first fix his wife; that he took a pistol and threatened his own life; that he called his wife a fiend of hell, and that he subjected her to much more cruelty. The petition for alimony relates that Mr. Nichols has over $500,000 worth of real estate, divided into fifty parcels; that he owns rich Ophir and California mine stock, which yields him $1,000 a month, and that he has a yacht, drives fast horses, and is expensive in his habits. Judge McCue reserved his decision.

SCIENCE TESTED.

Strange Revelation by the Microscope.

There is a story that an eminent microscopist had a bit of substance submitted to him to decide what it was. To an unaided eye it might be a morsel of skin which a baggage smasher had knocked off the corner of a smoothly worn hair trunk. The *savant* appealed to his microscope. Entirely ignorant of this tiny bit of matter, except as he had taken counsel with his instrument, the wise man declared that it was the skin of a human being, and that, judging by the fine hair on it, it was from the so-called naked portion of the body, and, further, that it once belonged to a fair complexioned person. The strange facts now made known to the man of science were these: That a thousand years before, a Danish marauder had robbed an English court. In the spirit of the old-fashioned piety the robber was flayed (let us hope that he was killed first), and the skin was nailed to the church door. Except as tradition or archæological lore had it, the affair had been forgotten for hundreds of years. Time, the great evident, had long ago utterly removed the offensive thing. Still, however, the church door held to its marks of great shame, for the broad-headed nails remained. Somebody extracted one, and underneath its flat head was this atomic remnant of that ancient Scandinavian malefactor's pelt—that hairskinned robber from the north.—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

It Called for Cash.

We lately met an old negro, trudging along with a heavy side of bacon that he had bought, swinging over his shoulder. Noticing that he was miserably clad, we felt sorry for him, for a cold wind was blowing, and asked: "Why do you spend you money for meat? You'd better buy a coat." The old man stopped, looked us full in the face, and said in solemn tones: "Massa, when I ax my back for credit it gives it; when I speak to dis (laying his hand upon his stomach), it calls for de cash."

THE wife of Don Carlos has returned to Pau—the same as the wives of worthless husbands usually do.—*Worcester Press.*

"Over the hill to the Pau-house" is what you mean, we suppose.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

DICKENS'S BROTHER "BOZ."

His Three Orphans Living Destitute at Amboy, Ill.

I came across a strange thing yesterday here in Amboy, Illinois, three poor orphans thrown on the world with no relative to own or care for them. Stranger still, these three homeless, unprotected children are the orphans of a brother of Charles Dickens—a niece and two nephews of the great novelist himself. When I asked a resident of Amboy about these Dickens children, he said:

"Well, it went pretty hard with 'em awhile ago. We got ready to take 'em to the poorhouse. Couldn't let 'em starve, you know, and they hadn't a cent of money nor decent clothes even. I tell you it was sorter rough to see Charles Dickens's nephews and nieces going to the poorhouse, but—"

"You hav'nt taken them there yet?" I interrupted.

"No, not yet, but I reckon they'll have to go there. They're too young to do anything, and it 'pears they ha'nt got no livin' person to look after 'em. Ol' Henry Keeling and his wife, who live in that white house over thar, has got 'em now," he said, pointing to a little wooden house, "but the Lord knows how long old Henry will keep 'em. He's deaf and nigh used up himself."

Leaving the old farmer, I called at the house of Mr. Keeling. The gates were closed, but I finally got into the yard and knocked at the door. The house looked uninhabited. I knocked several times, each time louder than before. No answer. Presently I whanged away as if I were breaking down the door. Then I heard indistinct noises in the back part of the house, followed by a door opening. A trip along the hall, and a pretty sylph-like little girl about thirteen years old, with pale face and light blonde hair, opened the door.

"Are the Dickens children here," I asked.

"Yes, we're here. I'm one of them," said the little girl, looking curiously. "Won't you come in."

"What is your name?" I asked the little girl, as we groped along the dark hall.

"My name is Amy Dickens. I've got a brother fifteen years old—two years older than me. His name is Charles Dickens—Sir'an Charles Dickens. My middle name is Bertha," rattled off the little thing.

I found the family all shut up in one room in the back part of the house. Old Mrs. Keeling seemed to be weak and childish, while Mr. Keeling was unable to hear anything. It was utterly impossible to make the old man understand for what I had called. Then his wife got close up to him and screamed in his ear.

"Mr. Perkins wants to know about the Dickens children?"

"Yes—yes," replied the old man, "he can have 'em. Take 'em any time he wants to." And when I left the old man was packing up their things to get them ready.

I found the little boy, Charles Dickens, a bright little fellow. He told me how his father, Augustus N. Dickens, had been dead nine years—how he had an older brother Bertram somewhere up in the upper part of the State, and how somebody told him once that he looked like his Uncle Charles.

"Did you ever see your Uncle Charles?" I asked.

"No, I never saw him, but I should think some of my uncle's folks would come over and get Amy and me. We have no friends—no place to live. I never saw a relation in my life, Amy and I talk it over sometimes, and we're going to England when we get big. I'm going to take Amy."

"What do you do here, Charley?" I asked, standing up to go.

"Well, I fix the wood, make the fire, and Amy she washes the dishes, and works. We take care of Mrs. Keeling," and Charley drew himself up manfully.

Mrs. Keeling informed me before going that she had known Mrs. Dickens; that the latter was a good woman, and died broken hearted; also that she took the children to keep them out of the poor house, but she did not know how long she should be able to maintain them.

Subsequent inquiries developed the fact that Augustus Dickens had eloped with a school girl by the name of Phillips, his wife being perfectly blind at the time. Mr. Dickens had no children by his wife. Miss Phillips had at the time a brother in the British Treasury, and was of respectable family. She was a cultivated lady, especially proficient in music. He had a position in a railroad company, but finally died in poverty, and is buried in Chicago. Charles Dickens provided for the children as long as he (Charles) lived.

A Hope which Makes Life To erable to Mr. Joblink.

Joblink was reading the paper in his peaceful home last evening, when the following item attracted his attention:

The *Woman's Journal* wants women regularly drafted into the army, "not ready to fight, but to make clothing and accoutrements; to cook, wash and nurse."

Joblink raised his eyes from the *Journal* and riveted them upon the face and form of Mrs. Joblink, grimly and piously perusing the Bible at the other side of the table. The gaze was so long and steady that Mrs. Joblink, feeling its influence, looked up. Joblink startled, turning red, and pretended to be reading with uncommon interest.

"What is the matter with you now?" snapped the good woman.

"Nothing, my dear," replied the disingenous husband.

"What are you reading there, Joblink? Something about women again, I s'pose."

"Yes, my dear," stammered Joblink.

"What is it?" demanded the lady.

And Joblink read:

The *Woman's Journal* truly says: "Man may at times have glimmerings of that profound beauty of soul which belongs alone to women. He may in his higher moments perceive that inside purity of mind and instinctive love of truth inseparably from the sex. Man may see these things from afar off, but his grosser nature keeps him eternally from reaching the angelic level."

"Very true," said Mrs. Joblink, returning to her Bible.

Joblink heaved a sigh of relief, and, if anybody had been there to observe him, he would have seen that ordinary sedate gentleman winking to himself from time to time and chuckling inaudibly.

The First Cabinet Scandal.

Edmund Randolph, Washington's first Attorney General and afterward Jefferson's successor to the State Department, a poor man, fell into money embarrassments, and the French Minister, M. Fauchet, wrote home that he had personal reasons for believing Randolph was corruptible; the Secretary of State had signified to him his readiness to be bribed. The letter miscarried, was printed at London, and Randolph retired protesting his innocence. That was the only Cabinet scandal of the money sort until the Floyd-Thompson episode in Buchanan's time.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rasm. G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen
In five years from
B. T. BABBITT, of New York,
Who still makes
Babbitt's Best Soap.
b54

POLITICAL.
CONGRESS.
FOR CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
FOR CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
ASSEMBLY.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
PROTHONOTARY.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
LATEST AND
Dress Goods,
AT
WILLIAM
165, 167 AND 169
Importing almost all of
Selling for Cash
Receivin
A new and beautiful assortment of Striped and Check Silks and Mourning Silks, at the very lowest prices. Choice new spring shades in
COLORED DRESS SILKS,
At $1.15 per yard. At $1.50 per yard, real Hind-spun Black Silks. At 75c to $3.50 per yard, extra good value in
FINE BLACK SILKS.
At 12½c, 15c and 18½c, New Spring Dress Goods, a very large and fine assortment.
At 25c, a select variety of different materials in
NEW GOODS FOR SPRING,
Special good bargains. At 18¾c to 87½c, special good bargains in all qualities of Black
ALPACAS & MOHAIRS,
And same good value in Black Cashmeres, all grades. A new and very fine line of New Spring Dress Goods in finer materials, all the latest novelties in designs and textures having been received and now on exhibition at our usual low prices.
NEW ATTRACTIONS
Opened daily.
ONLY ONE PRICE
HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
107 and 109
PENN AVE.,
Invite the attention of Housekeepers to the following lines of goods:
WHITE TABLE DAMASKS, from 75c per yard up to finest qualities. Plain White Damask Table Cloths.
FRINGED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in plain white, also with Colored Borders. Napkins to match.
TURKEY RED TABLE COVERING in New Patterns.
FRINGED TURKEY RED TABLE COVERS, 2 to 4 yard length. Napkins to match.
FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS in Drab, Tan and Green, with contrasting Borders. Napkins to match.
DAMASK NAPKINS, good value, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 per dozen and up.
DINNER NAPKINS, full ¾ yard, 10 new patterns.
FRINGED NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
BARGAINS IN HUCK TOWELS.
One lot at $3 per doz., worth $3.50 per doz.
One lot at $3.60 per doz., worth $4.50 per doz.
One lot at $4.75 per doz., worth $5.50 per doz.
Bargains in Fine Towels, slightly soiled.
Unbleached Turkish Bath Towels.
Heavy Barnsley and Plain Crash Towellings.
Barred and Plain Fringed Glass Cloths.
Turkish Wash Cloths.
Marseilles Bed Spreads.
Antique, Applique and Nottingham Lace Tidies and Toilet Mats, Square, Oblong, Round and Oval, in all sizes.
Pique Toilet Sets.
Linen and Muslin Pillow and Sheet Shams.
Applique Lace Bed Spreads and Pillow Shams.
NEW SPRING GOODS
NOW OPENING
In Every Department of Our
Retail Stores.
GOLD EYED
Hand Made Sewing Needles.
TIME AND TEMPER
SAVED BY THEIR USE, FOR THEY DON'T CUT THE THREAD.

Excelsior Gold Eyed Needle	7
English Rock Pins	5
Black clasp, great bargains	20
Black Braided Gimp, per piece of ten yards	3 00
Everlasting Trimming, per piece of 12 yards	75
Crochet Edge, per piece of eight yards	25
Magic Ruffle, per piece of six yards	2 00
Hamburg Trimming, per yard	7
Hamburg Embroidery, per yard, from 5c to	2 00
Cachmere Net	63
Cachmere Lace	24
Cachmere Ties	63
New Shades in Windsor Ties	34
Two Button Kid Gloves (warranted)	98
Extra quality Kid Gloves (two button)	1 47
Black Watered Ribbon, per yard	7
Extra Long Fancy Cotton Hose, for ladies	29
Full lines of Notions, Embroideries, Ribbons, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods and Trimmings.	

Save your money by "Our New System."
J. D. Carlisle,
87 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
ARCHITECTS.
BOYD & GAMBLE,
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.
T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
b65
BARR & MOSEB,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.
ALL THE NOVELTIES
FOR GENTS'
SPRING WEAR
JUST RECEIVED BY
Henry Smith & Sons,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.
PACKING
BOXES
MADE TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF
BILL STUFF
ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER.
WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, &c.
G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO.,
29th and Liberty Streets.
b99
LIME—200 BBLS. FRESH CLEVELAND White Lime; 100 bbls Eastern White Lime, just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLIS
HED 1853.
SATURDAY,
CHOICEST EUROPE
AN
Furnishing
AT
WILLIAM
FEDERAL STREET,
our Foreign Goods, and
with Strictly One Price
g at all Times the VE
Ladies' and Misses' Black and Colored Suits and Overdresses, latest styles at very low prices. Ladies'
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
In great variety. Broche and Cashmere Shawls, Black Thibet Shawls at bargains. New Cashmere Sacques for Spring, for Ladies and Misses. White and Fancy Sacques for Misses and Children.
An unusually fine
LINE OF WHITE GOODS
Of every description. New White Piques and Marseilles; Plain, Barred and Striped Nainsooks; Plain, Barred and Striped Jaconets; Linen and Victoria Lawns, Puffed and Tucked Muslins; Swisses and Tarlatanes, in White, Pink, Buff, Blue and Green at very lowest prices. At 12½c, a special bargain in extra
WIDE CORDED PIQUES.
At 31c, a special bargain in Black Hernanis, worth really 50c. A great variety of styles in Ladies' and Misses'
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
All sizes. At the very lowest prices, a very large and complete stock of Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, &c.
Everything Marked the lowest
A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SPRING GOODS
In large variety coming in every day.
DRESS GOODS, all new and fresh and of the latest styles and qualities. Prices always the lowest.
BLACK CASHMERES—As our different numbers of these goods are now so well known it is only necessary to say that we still have on hand, notwithstanding our large daily sales, full lines of each quality, viz.: at 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, 90c and $1.00.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—We invite special attention to our stock and assortment of Table Linens in White and Turkey Red, Sheeting, Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, Napkins, Towels, Crashes, &c. Knowing that in variety, quality and price, we cannot be surpassed.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR—Cassimeres and Worsted Goods for Suits, Doeskins, Cloths Kentucky Jeans at all prices. Our assortment of these goods is at all times full.
WHITE QUILTS—Over 500 White Quilts at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, warranted best value in this market at the several prices.
TOWELS—Extra good value at 12½c cents. Best and large Damasks at 25 cents.
NEW AND DESIRABLE CASHMERE LACE, NET AND TIES, all the very handsome shades of Cream and Ecru Ties, at 25c to $1.
SHIRT FRONTS at 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 31c, 35c, 37c, 45c and 50c. Special price by dozen.
Our Specialty—UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS—made of Wamsutta Muslin, best quality of Linen, completely finished, including buttons and button holes, at about one-half the prices of regular Laundried Shirts.
Good Value in Everything
STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
Feb. 24th, '76.
COCHRAN,
M'LEAN & CO.
BROADWAY,
Grand and Crosby Streets,
NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Respectfully call the attention of their friends generally, and buyers about to visit New York, to their stock of
Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
Woolens, Hosiery, &c., &c.,
And ask that buyers will examine the same before purchasing elsewhere.
A New Music Book.
DICTIONARY OF
MUSICAL INFORMATION.
Price, $1.25. By JOHN W. MOORE.
Information—about 2,000 prominent musicians, musical instruments, musical events, musical terms, musical theory, music books, and everything else that one wishes to know about music, all concisely and clearly stated. Valuable book of reference. The treasurer of this and perhaps of Ritter's History of Music, 2 vols. each, $1.50, is perfectly posted and inquiry proof in musical subjects.
Easter Carols, New, Howard, 30c.
Bassini's Art of Singing, has for years been a standard book in vocal culture. Used everywhere. Price, complete, $4; abridged, $3.
Moore's Encyclopedia of Music, $6.
Perkin's Anthem Book, $1.50, is a famous good book of easy Anthems for Choirs, and Tourjee's Chorus Choir, $2.00, is an equally good book of difficult Anthems for the same purpose.
What a gem is LIVING WATERS, for Praise Meetings, 30c.
What a prize is SHINING RIVER, for Sunday Schools, 35c.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
Schiedam Schnapps
This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative
TONIC! DIURETIC!
Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.
Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.
UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,
No. 18 Beaver street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.
NITRATE OF SODA—100 BAGS REFINED;
ARSENIC—10 kegs Garland's best;
MANGANESE—5 bbls. extra;
Just arrived, and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street and 129 First avenue.
CEMENT — 200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
NOVELTIES,
Goods, &c.,
AT
WILLIAM
SEMPLE'S,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
PENNSYLVANIA.
Buying from Manufactur
rers directly, buying and
to all, our Patrons thus
know they are
RY BEST POSSIBLE
VALUE.
A beautiful assortment and complete new line of Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties, opened to-day, at very low prices. Also, another line of Cashmere Lace Scarfs, from 12½c upward. Cashmere
NETS AND VEILINGS,
Laces, Insertings, &c. An elegant assortment of New
BLACK SILK FRINGES
and Gimps at special low prices.
Just opened, a new assortment of latest shapes in Spring
HATS AND BONNETS,
For Ladies, Misses and Children. New Fine French Flowers, New Hat Ornaments, &c. Ladies' Plain and Fancy Linen Sets, White and Colored, very cheap. Hemmed and Hem Stitched Handkerchiefs, at bargains. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton, Berlin, Lisle, Taffeta and Silk Gloves, all shades.
LADIES' KID GLOVES,
In colors to match almost any color in dress goods. Extra good bargains in Ladies' Corsets, white and colored, very cheap. A very fine display of Ladies' Black Sets in Horn, Rubber and Real Whitby. Celluloid Coral Jewelry, Sleeve Buttons, Shirt Studs, Collar Buttons, Bracelets, &c.
PRICES ALWAYS LOWEST.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 18, 1876.

The reports of our national banks show a more prosperous condition of affairs than would naturally have been expected, in view of the amount of idle funds that have been in the banks. This is partially explained by two facts. Expenses have been rigidly looked after, and the paper discounted has generally been of short time. It is an encouraging fact that our banks are so carefully managed, that while they may not make as largely as in flush times, they do not lose, and even make very fair returns of profits.

The following stocks were sold last evening at the real estate and stock sales rooms of Thomas F. Stewart, No. 65 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street:

Diamond National Bank	-	$105 00
Allegheny National Bank	-	61 00
Exchange National Bank	-	67 00
German National Bank	-	155 25
Union National Bank	-	161 00
National Bank of Commerce	-	128 25
Ewalt Street Bridge	-	41 25

Business was quite light yesterday, the stormy character of the day having its influence. There is considerable interest manifested in banking circles over the failures at the east and in London, but the prevailing belief we find to be that we are on the eve of more prosperous times. The banks are well supplied with loanable funds, but careful in their acceptances of paper. We still quote call loans at 5@6 per cent.; strictly first-class two-name paper at 7@8 per cent.; loans on Government collateral at 5@6 per cent.; do. do. on first-class bonds and stocks at 7@8 per cent.; do. do. on second-class bonds and stocks at 9@10 per cent.

It has been decided by Judge Lowell, in the Eastern District of Massachusetts, that neither a victualler nor a builder who builds houses for sale is a tradesman within the meaning of the Bankrupt act, which forbids a discharge to a trader who has not kept sufficient books of account.

Telegrams from Madison, Wis., state that the Vance bill has been signed by the Governor and is now a law. This bill with the exception of some slight modifications, enables the railroads to charge the same rates as were current previous to the Potter act.

The little excitement that for a day or two attended the failure of the New York State National Bank in New York at the beginning of the week has measurably blown over, and the monetary circles here and there are again quiet. The old bank is again in course of reconstruction on half its former capital and under an entirely new board of directors. It will be in operation in a few days, and within a month its failure will pass from the field of financial discussion, except, perhaps, here and there in bank parlors, where some conscientious director, pricked thereto by the late disaster, has pledged himself to do his duty, will recall the attention of his fellows. The lesson afforded, however, ought not to be lost on directors. They should perform their own duty, even though the money market shows its wonted ease.

Although Mr. Morrison's tariff bill is again to be taken up for consideration, there is fortunately little prospect that anything will be done in legislatin upon it. It would be a relief to our merchants to feel absolutely certain that there will be no tariff tinkering whatever at this session.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114½	5-20's 1868-coupons	123¾
U. S.'s, 1881, coup	119½	10-40's, coup	114¾
" 1874, all called.	—	Currency 6's	126½
" 1865	118½	New 5 per cents	119¼
" 1865, 1867	118¾	10-40's—coupons	113¾
5-20's 1867	121⅝		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen. ex. div.	113½	Ohio & Mississippi	20¾
Erie	19⅝	Union Pacific	66
L. S.	102½	Toledo & Wabash	4
C. C. & I. C.	4½	Wabash	6
St. Paul	43	Adams Express	108½
Do. Pref	81¾	American Express	62½
Michigan Southern	94	Express	100
Do. Central	64¼	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	86
North Western Com	42⅝	Quicksilver	17
Do. Pref.	57¾	Pref. Wagner	90
Rock Island	110⅝	Hannibal & St. Jos.	18¾
Clev. & Pitts	90¾	Panama	133
Pacific Mail	21½	Iron Mountain	25
Western Union Tel.	67⅝		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	56¾	Cen. Trans (B)	45¾
Reading (S)	51¾	Empire De	30
N. Cen. N. J. (B)	30	Quicksilver	16½@16¾
Oil Creek(B)	14¾	P. C. Ast. L. T's (A)	85
Lehigh Valley (S)	62¾	North Pacific bonds	93
A. V. R. R.	100		

NEW YORK, March 17, 1876.

Money was active at 3 1-16 and interest, and closed at 8; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $249,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $151,000. The clearings were $18,000,000. Sterling was firm at 486@490. Gold opened at 114¾, advanced to 114⅞, and closed at 114¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 4. Loans were also made flat. Government securities closed steady, after a fractional advance in some cases. Railroad bonds were generally quiet. St. Pauls were weak. State securities were dull. Stocks opened weak and lower, the decline ranging from ¼ to 1¼ per cent., the latter Pacific Mail. St. Pauls fluctuated considerably on dividend and rumors about the sinking fund and an injunction.

The Stock Exchange was somewhat disturbed by rumors growing out of large sales of stock of the National Bank of Commerce. After the close of business it transpired that the sales were made by one of the new Board of Directors of the Bank of the State of New York, who is transferring his money to that latter institution. The buyer of the stock is a well known capitalist, thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the Bank of Commerce. During the last hour of business stocks were irregular, but the changes were confined within narrow limits. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on the 27th of April. The transfer books close March 31. The transactions aggregated 135,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 32,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwests, 21,000 St. Pauls, 12,000 Erie, and 23,000 Lake Shore.

Belmont, the newly elected President of the Bank of the State of New York, states that after a very strict examination of the accounts and assets, it is found that the bank will be able to more than meet its liabilities. The bank will probably open for business on Monday next.

*Government*s—United States Coupons 1881, 122¾ @ 5-20s '65, 118¾; do. new, 119¼; do. '67, 121½; do. '68, 123¾; new 5s, 118 1-2; 10-40s, 118¾; do. coupons, 118; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds—Tennessee old, 43; do. new, 42; Virginia new, 34; do. old, 34; Missouri 6s, 103.

Stocks — Western Union Telegraph Company, 67¼; Pacific Mail, 21¾; Adams Express, 107 1-2; Fargo Express, 86; American Express, 63 1-2; United States Express, 74; New York Central, 113 1-2; Erie, 19¼; do. preferred, 35; Hariem, 142½; do. preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 64; Lake Shore, 64; Union Pacific, 66; Illinois Central, 102½; Pittsburgh, 96½; Northwestern common, 42½; do. preferred, 64; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 107; Wayne, 104; Chicago & Alton, 104½; do. preferred, 110¾; Terre Haute, 4; do. preferred, 18; Indiana Central, 4¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 20¾; Burlington & Quincy, 117¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 19¾; Central Pacific, 108½; Union, 105; grant, 103¾; Mariposa, 9; do. preferred, 9½; Panama, 134; Missouri Pacific, 114¾.

LONDON, March 17.—Business at the Stock Exchange was almost stationary during the afternoon to the close. Another failure was announced this afternoon, making twenty-one on the settlement. No more can now be declared in connection with this account, so the worst is over. There was a slightly better feeling in home railways at the close, but there were no buyers, so no recovery in prices. Foreign securities continued steady. American Government securities have been generally steady and firm, prices closing about at last week's figures or slightly higher. Erie, both common and preferred, experienced a sharp rise during the early part of the week, in sympathy with a corresponding advance at the New York Stock Exchange, but there has been something of a reaction since, though quotations are fully one and a half higher than last week. Government securities have been unusually steady, and there are no changes of note to record. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000. Consols; money, 94 5-16; account, 94 7-16; 5-20s '65, 105½; do '67, 108; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 105½; New York Central, 104; Erie, 17½; do preferred, 29.

PARIS, March 17.—Rentes, 66f 20c.

FRANKFORT, March 17.—U. S. new 5s, 101 5-8.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 17, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets present nothing particularly new or important; business continues to move along quietly, and while it is not as brisk as we could desire by any means, it is possibly about all that can reasonably be expected under existing circumstances.

APPLES—The receipts although not large, are sufficient to keep up the supply, and prices are easy although still maintained; we continue to quote at $3.50@4.50 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—70@75c ₱ gall.

BEANS—There is an increasing demand but no improvement in prices; sales of prime Navies at $1.15@1.25 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—There is a continued brisk demand for prime stock, and as it is in light supply, prices are firm and tending upward; sales at 25@27c for strictly prime to choice rolls; medium to good, 22@24c. The market is well supplied with common Butter, and it is dull.

CHEESE—Is reported firm for good stock, with a very fair trade; we continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 13½@14; New York do, 14½@15.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, but dealers are hopeful that there will be an increased demand within the next week or two. Apples quoted at 4½@5c ₱ ₱ for Southern and 6@7c for York State. Peaches—prime old halves, 11¾@12c, and 15@20c for peeled. Blackberries, 12@14c. Pitted Cherries, 25@28c; unpitted very dull—nominal at 6@7c.

EGGS—Were firmer to-day, with holders generally holding at 17@18c. The impression is gaining ground ally stiff at 15c—some of the commission men were that the rush is about over for the present, and that better prices will be realized within the next few days.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6.25@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; ambers, $7.00@7.50; Rye Flour, $4.75@5.00 per bbl. Buckwheat flour, 1 a 5c ₱ lb, and very dull.

HEAVY RECEIPTS OF FLOUR.

T. C. Jenkins, the well-known Liberty street grocer and flour dealer, we are reliably informed, received 113 cars of flour during the month of February by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. This, at 100 bbls to the car, would make *eleven thousand three hundred barrels!*

GROCERIES—New York and Baltimore dispatches of Thursday reported those markets quiet and unchanged, but a Rio telegram under date of 15th inst., reported that market active and prices advancing. Sugars, Molasses, Syrups and Rice in fair demand but devoid of any new or important features.

GRAIN—There is some inquiry for Wheat, mostly from country millers, but no recent change in prices; good to prime Ohio and Indiana red $1.30@1.35. Shelled Corn continues very scarce and prices are tending upward; quotable on track at 50@55c, as to quality. It is also higher in the west. Ear Corn is still coming forward pretty freely, mostly by river, but it too is firmer, and we now quote at 50@52c. Oats quiet and unchanged; mixed, 39@40c; white, 41@42c. Rye—But little doing; 78@80. Barley is reported exceedingly dull.

HAY—Baled is still quoted at $9@12 for upland and $14@17 for timothy. Loose from country wagons $18@20.

MILL FEED—The market continues very dull, but the inquiry is mostly for small lots, and there has been no change in prices. Bran $14.00@15 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

ONIONS—Sales at $1.50@2.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality. Onion Sets in good supply and dull; $1.50 @ ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Very few coming forward, no late sales by the car load on track; quoted at 35@40 out of store in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—Dealers report that there is a fair trade, although the demand is not as active as it usually is at this particular time, and prices generally quoted firm but unchanged.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14½	Short Cut	23.25
Shoulders, Ex. S.	10½	Hams, per lb	14
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14½	Do, half barrels	14½
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured	16	Do. buckets	15
Do. Extra, medium	15	Do. 3 lb cadies	16½
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	65½	Do. 5 lb do	15½
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do. 2 lb pails	17½
Rib Sides	—	Do. 5 lb do	17¼
Short Rib do	13¾	Do. 6 lb do	17
Clear Sides	13¾	Ham Sausage	11
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23.25	Do. do. in kegs	$1.00
Family Mess Pork	23.25	Do. do. ½ bbls	3.75
		Do. do. bbls	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover seed is firmer and higher, although there is not much demand for it; $3.25@3.50 ₱ bushel; Timothy seed easy at $2.60@2.75.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 17, 1876.

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON—Trade has been rather quiet during the past week, but there is a better feeling caused by the action of the leading manufacturers, by which, it is thought, will lead to an increased demand within the next week or two. As noted in our last, strictly No. 1 mill irons are in light stock and held with considerable firmness, but there is considerable offering at strictly first class, and this is being sold at low rates, from one to two dollars per ton less than the former. Foundry irons continue very dull and, with increased receipts and offerings, especially of charcoal iron, and a light demand, prices are weak and in buyers' favor. Standard mill irons may be quoted at $22, 4 months. Following sales were reported:

CHARCOAL.

30 tons Nos. 1 and 2 Foundry ....$24@28 90 4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

250 tons Gray Forge ..... $20 60 cash.
200 tons Gray Forge ..... 21.50 5 mos
90 tons No. 2 Foundry ..... 21.50 cash.

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

40 tons No. 1 Foundry ..... 24 00 4 mos
350 tons A mixed lot ..... 20 50 4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge ..... 22 00 4 mos
270 tons Gray Forge ..... 22 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge ..... 21 00 cash.

MANUFACTURED IRON—There was a meeting of western manufacturers on Wednesday, and it is said that more than the usual number were conversed in the west; some fifty firms and about seventy mills were represented. Not only was the meeting well attended, but some very important business was transacted, including the adoption of a new card, thereby establishing a sharp advance in prices; the classification was changed considerably, and while bars were not advanced, other sizes, which were higher relatively, were reduced—the object being to place all on an equal footing. The old card was never reduced below two and a-half cents for bars, but then it has not been adhered to for several months; sales were made as low as 2.10@2.15 and even 2c—60 days—which rates did not cover actual cost. Every firm represented at the meeting ratified the new card, and expressed a determination to adhere to it, and there is reason to believe that the action of the manufacturers will have a good effect, as it will steady the market and have a tendency to prevent the ruinous cutting that for a year or more past have been so irregular, that both jobbers and consumers have been buying only as their necessities required; now, however, a price having been fixed with every indication that it will be adhered to, buyers generally will feel more disposed to increase their stock.

NAILS—The market is considerably firmer, and makers generally are not disposed to contract ahead at current rates, which may be quoted at $2.35@2.60, 60 days, 10c ₱ keg off for 100 keg lots and upward, and two ₱ cent. discount for cash. There was another meeting of western manufacturers on Thursday last, which was largely attended, and while it was very freely admitted that there was no margin for profit at current rates, it was concluded not to make any change in prices for the present. There is no doubt such a change in prices will be shortly made in the next few weeks, hence the disinclination of manufacturers to sell at current rates.

STEEL RAILS—Are in active demand for immediate delivery, and prices have been advanced $2@3 ₱ ton within the past few weeks. We now quote at $64@65 ₱ ton, cash, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

SCRAP—Trade, both in Scrap Iron and Steel, continues light, and dealers complain that current rates afford little or no margin for profit. Stocks are light, as the receipts have been small for some time past, but they are ample for present requirements.

HORSE SHOES—Unchanged. Shoenberger & Co. continue to quote at 4¼ cts. cash, and Mule Shoes at 4¾c, cash.

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

A Sheffield dispatch to the *Iron Age*, under date of March 15th, reports: Scotch Pig—The market is quiet, with a moderate business doing. Prices are weak. The following are the quotations for Makers' Irons:

Gartsherrie No 1	59½ 6d
Coltness No 1	72s 6d
Glengarnock No 1	67s 6d
Eglinton No 1	59s 6d

Manufactured Iron—There is no demand, and prices are nominal.

Rails—The market remains without noticeable change.

NEW YORK.

American Pig—There has been no improvement in any respect during the week. The demand has been even more limited, and prices are nominally lower. Scotch are steadily weaker. The only sale we hear of is 300 tons Poughkeepsie, on private terms. We continue to quote No. 1 Foundry at $23; No. 2 Foundry, $21; Gray Forge, $20.

Rails—The Cambria Iron Company and the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co. have sold each 12,500 tons of steel rails to the Erie Railway, to be delivered at 60@.25, in monthly payments, for two years. These rails are to furnish the third rail for the Erie Railway, from Waverly to Jersey City, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has already agreed to furnish a third rail from Waverly to Buffalo. The steel railworks are now well filled with orders, and a much stronger feeling is manifest. Certainly a buyer would have to pay more than a week or two ago, and, as is usual in such a time, there is more inquiry. We quote iron rails at 60@65, according to grade and location of mill.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig Iron—The demand does not improve, and prices are weak. Sales are in small lots to supply immediate wants, and there appears to be no disposition to operate beyond that. Prices are quite nominal, as follows: No. 1 Foundry, $23; No. 2, $21; Gray's Forge, $20@22; Mottled, $19.

Bars—Trade is very quiet, and prices a shade lower; 2.10@2.40 is about the range for average lots.

Rails—Sales are reported during the week of about 25,000 tons steel rails, chiefly to the Erie Railway Company. Price has not transpired, but said to be within the range of our quotations. The mills are employed to their fullest capacity, the Pennsylvania Steel Company working day and night, and turning out over 1,500 tons per week. The Cambria mills are also fully employed, and are turning out about the same quantity as the Pennsylvania Steel Company. We quote at $63@65 for steel rails, and $40@42 for iron rails.

Nails—Sales are increasing, but prices are a shade easier, and at the reduced quotations, say $2.75@2.90, the market is firm.

a1,05¼. Wheat quiet at $1.48. Corn firm at 41c. Oats dull at 34a34½c. Barley and Rye firm and unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1.06.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 17.—Flour steady; western superfine $4.50; common extra $4.75a 5.75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6; Illinois $6.50a8.25; St. Louis $6.50a 9; fancy Minnesota $7.75a9.25. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 66a68c. Oats: mixed and No. 2 white 43a49c; rejected 42a45c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—Cotton quiet at 12¼a12½c; sales 3,500; receipts 1,100; shipments 3,400. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn steady at 52a55c. Oats quiet at 48a 50c. Lard firm at 13¼a14c. Bulk meats steady at 9¼a12¾a12¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Sugar: common 6¼a6¾c; fair 7a7 1-4c; prime 7¾c; choice 8a8½c. Molasses: demand good and prices firm; fermenting common 30a32c; strictly prime to choice 48a52c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour dull and demand light; extra $4.75a4; fancy $6.50a8. Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and firm at $1.05.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 17.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1.39. Corn quiet; western mixed old 65c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 17.—Petroleum firm; S. W., 110 test 11½c; P. W. 150 State test 12½c cash car lots.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Beeves: receipts 1,560, making 3,680 in four days, against 4,360 the same time last week. Market very quiet, the greter part of the advance noted on Wednesday and yesterday being lost. No Texans or very poor natives offered; the average quality is fair; commonest to best steers 9a12c; prime lots 11 1-4a 12½c; fair to good 10 1-4a10 3-4c. Sheep: receipts 580, making 5,570 in four days, against 11,820 for the same time last week; not much doing, but a firm feeling and sustained prices; ordinary to fair lots 6¼-4a7c; prime and extra 7¾a8c. Swine: receipts 3,720, making 11,030 in four days, against 11,860 the same time last week; none offered alive.

BUFFALO, March 17.—Cattle: receipts 1,122 head, total for the week 6,970; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments. Sheep and lambs: receipts 800 head; total for the week 11,800; market moderately active at from a shade to ½c advance; sales 2,000. Hogs: receipts 2,400 head; total for the week 12,560; market slow; light pork plgs, $4.75@5.00; common to best, $4.90@5.20; sales at $5.00@5.05.

ALBANY, March 17.—Owing to the storm prevailing here the cattle market is almost deserted. There is no change in prices; only 210 cars, a decrease of 74 cars from last week. Sheep and lambs: receipts 38 carloads, being 17 less than last week; lambs 7½a8c.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Hogs stronger; shipping $7.45a8.00; packing $7.75a8.25; butchers $8.30a8.50. Cattle quiet; medium to fair native steers 4½a4¾c; pony steers 3¾a4½c.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Hogs dull; common to good light $7.45a8.20; fair to medium heavy $8.30a8.50; butchers $8.75a8.80.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—Hogs: receipts 750 head; prices unchanged at $7.50a 7.75.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton firm at 12⅝@13 1-16c; futures closed: March 12.28-32 a13c; April 13 1-16c; May 13 11-32a13⅜c; June 13⅜a13 21-32c; July 13⅜c; August 14 11-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Cotton quiet; sales 5,700 bales; movement checked by poor assortment, and buyers claiming greater concessions than factors would grant; prices easier; ⅜a¼c lower; good ordinary to strict do nominally 11¾a12c; low middlings to strict low middling 11¾a 12c; middling to strict low middling 12¾a 13¾c; good ordinary to middling fair 13¾a 14¼c; receipts: cotton to-day, 1,000 bales; exports to coast 348; to Great Britain 5,267; to continent 7,549; stock 285,167; week's sales 48,900; receipts: net 30,785; gross 33,485; exports to continent 25,036; coastwise 6,258; to Great Britain 29,871.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Business quiet; with domestic commission houses and importers. The jobbing trade was moderate. Cotton goods are in steady request and unchanged in first hands. Prints are in fair request. Oriental fancy and shirting prints are reduced ½c. Ginghams and cotton dress goods are in steady demand. Woolen goods for men's wear are quiet.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & S. L. RAILWAY.—8 bxs drugs, J. Henderson; 26 bf bbls beer, L. Schmidt; 1 tc sausage, J. L. Dunseath & Co; 2 tcs mdse, Lang & Co; 1 tc mdse, Wm. Bingham & Co; 16 bxls tobacco, 82 do, J. W. Taylor; 1 hhd 272,750 lbs A. & W. Jewett & Co; 1 bx mdse, Wm. A M; 208 bgs oats, 20 do rye, M. W. Rankin & Bro; 1 bg hair, 1 pkg axles, M. McWhinney & Co; 1 pkg mdse, McElroy, Hamilton & Co; 1 pkg mdse, C. & Co; 50 pkgs do, Voigt, M & Co; 7 bbls butter, 2 bbls eggs, Wilmot & Hale; 2 pkgs mdse, Jennings; 40 bbls flour, 240 sks do, Leuhbe & Bro; 5 bales 1 moss, C. J. Tow's; 16 pkgs paper, W. L. Scott.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—50 pkgs lard, Wheeler & Co; 2 pkgs mdse, Lyon & Bro; 40 bxs soap, Reymer & Bro; 30 bags tcased, Scable, R. & Co; 3 bbls mdse, Harris & K; 2 do, Mackewn, T. & Co; 11 bxs mdse, Lang & Co; 1 bx 5 sks y shavings P. Duff & Son; 2 cars meat, E. H. Myers & Co; 1 do flour, R. H. Voskamp; 136 half do, E. Fox & Co; 1 do, Newton Bros; 1 do, Watt, L. & Co; 2 do, Roberts & S; 178 pkgs beer, Wm. Lemmon & Co; 1 do, Hamilton & Co; 1 do potatoes, Vangorder & S; 122 sks oats, 5 do rye, 1 hide, 3 bbls eggs, P. Duff & Son; 1 car potatoes, Irwin & H; 10 sks oats, H. Semelbach; 1 bbl mdse, Gasses, Austin & Son; 2 do m sugar, Braden & P; 25 bbls flour, J. Porterfield; 2 bbls eggs, Hunt, C. A & Co; 1 do, Wilmot & Hale; 1 do, Wm. Bingham & H. Lea & Co; 1 do, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 6 bbls mdse, Wm. Bingham & Co; 1 do, Hamilton & Co; 23 do, J. Horne; 7 hf bbls butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 11 tubs butter, J. A. Graff & Son; 1 car lime, Mills & Co; 28 bxs soap, C. Atwell; 2 pkgs eggs, Vangorder & S; 1 do, 2 do do, W. Fox & Co; 1 do lumber, T. Glascamp; 1 do potatoes, E. M. Bracken; 4 bxs mdse, Hamilton & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 1 do cooperage, Pgh. Keg & Bbl Co; 1 ck cheese P. Rockey; 6 pkgs eggs, 2 do butter, J. Fisher; 1 do, 8 do eggs, J. Cires; 1 do, 3 do butter, Straus & S; 12 bgs f seed, M. H. Suydam; 17 sks potatoes, A. & J. Carson; 3 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, W. F. Rosenwine; 4 do, 4 do eggs, Mrs. Gilbert; 2 do, 10 do potatoes, J. Cires; 1 do, 2 do butter, Mrs. F. Lenz; 4 do, 2 do butter, 1st rounds, J. N. Weise; 2 pkgs eggs, 3 do butter, H. Miller; 5 do, 6 do eggs, W. Summers; 4 do, 2 do butter, W. Jones; 1 do, 3 do eggs, W. Cresse; 3 do, 5 do butter, B. F. Otto; 1 do f seed, Thompson & L; 1 do doors sash, S. G. Parvis; 1 car flour, Hack & S; 1 do oats, Elwood & McC; 1 do flour, R. Rae; 1 car shingles, Baker Bro; 1 car barley, Young & R; 1 car shingles, Baker Bro; 1 car barley, Young & R; 10 bxs b powder, Roessing & R; 1 ck e ware, C. Reizenstein; 3 sks rags, W. H Mellinton; 1 bbl eggs, F. P. Kohn.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 1 do, Heath & S; 3 do oats, W. G. Miller; 135 bbls apples, J. Ramsey; 135 do, 139 jugs m syrup, Voigt, M. & Co; 90 bf bbls, Shoenberger & Co; 80 do, T. C. Jenkins; 1 car lumber, Pgh Car Wks; 5 bbls varnish, B. L. Fahnestock; 1 box annals, Hutchinson & Co; 10 pails tobacco, E. Bernard & Co; 1 bx mdse, Melntire & K; 6 bales rubber, Hartly, McK & Co; 6 bxs s cases, F. Pollard; 18 pkgs paint, A. Robinson; 25 bbls sinkers, Read, C. & Co; 25 sks m sugar, Irwin & H; 16 bbls m meat, W. Hadge; 10 cases matches, J. S. Dilworth; 16 bbls d apples, J. Lacy; 25 baskets do, Hamilton & Co; 1 bx mdse, Gen'l. J. Bush; 8 bbls cotton seeds, J. J. Perrit & Co; 7 bbls eggs, C. Hartman; 2 do butter, H. Lee; 1 do, 2 do up, Brown & C; 2 rolls wire, J. Woodwell & Co; 3 rolls leather, W. E. Schmertz & Co; 25 pcs s pipe, H. H. Cott, Corner of First avenue.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—8 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 26 c o, Armstrong, D. & Co; 20 do, N. V. & C. Co; 6 do stone, S. E. & Co; 1 do Walnewright; 6 do stone, S. E. & Co; 3 do stone, Lucy Fur; 1 do shingles, D. P. Hatch; 1 do lumber, O. A. Munford; 3 do, Springdale A. L. & B. Fair & Co; 1 do, S. Logan; 1 do c wheels, J. L. Gill; 1 pgh, C. Works; 24 bags, J. Kortz; 2 cm kegs, Harris & E; 1 box butter, 2 bbls eggs, A. Schwartz; 1 do, 1 box butter, 1 sack onions, 1 cm k g, H. F. Bingerman; 2 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do onions, P. W. Seibert; 1 bbl eggs, 1 box peaches, Shomaker & Co; 9 sks c seed, J. Wilson & Son; 2 cm bbls, J. Rhodes.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars oats, W. G. Miller; 1 do, McHenry & H; 1 do, Rounds, Mc & Co; 1 do corn, D. G. Stewart; 1 do rye, W. J. Meek.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

ST. LOUIS PER ARLINGTON.—15 bbls oil, James Dalzell & Son; 5 do, Mills, K. & Co; 26 bxs castile soap, D. Duff & Son; 9 pkgs furniture, J. Shipley; 3 rolls w in shape, M. Seibert & Co; 16 bxs soap, Voigt & Metz; 293 pcs blooms, Nimick & Co; 63 sks wheat, 95 do s stuff, Beckert & G; 93 do, 200 bbls cement; Laing & McK; 183 sks s stuff, S. B. Floyd Co; 20 do, Hack & S; 200 bbls lime, 20 sks bran, H. Schenbach; 140 do shorts, I. Hippley; 6 cm s bbls, Spencer & McK; 13 bales b corn, order; 32 bbls s lime, lot loose iron, Graff, B. & Co; 6 bxs platform scales, Jacobs, N. & Co; 2 bxs mdse, E. S. Fleming; 18 pkgs w robes, N. Huntsman & Co; 400 bales straw, M. B. Brown; 250 bs. J. Palmer & Son.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. Reamer m	3	W. J. Hammond w	4
Nimick & Co	2	J. Moorhead s	1
J. W. Porter m	2		
Total			17

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—Graff, B. & Co 10 | Graff, B. & Co m . 4
Nimick & Co m ..... 4 | E T Steel Co m 2
Phillips & N. & Co p 1 | Lewis O & P m 1
Total 26

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—
Shoenberger & Co ..... 8 | Isabella Furnace 10
Isabella Fur. o ..... 5 | Lewis O & P m 1
Mullins & M l ..... 1 | Laughlin & Co o 12
Reese G. & W o 2
Total 4

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WindowGlass

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 3 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water—or ft.	Change in 24 hrs. ft.	Change in 24 hrs. in.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	24	2	+1	NW	Fair.
Cincinnati, Ohio	27	11	+4	W	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	9		+3	NW	Lt. snow
Dubuque, Iowa	11	9		NW	Lt. snow
Keokuk, Iowa	12	9		NW	Fair.
Leavenworth, Ks	7	7	+9	NW	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky	11	1	+2	W	Lt. snow
Memphis, Tenn	25		+2	6	NW Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	18		+2	4	NW Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa	12	6	+3	9	NW Lt. snow
Shreveport, La	16	9	+3	W	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	16	8	+2	NW	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss	29		6	NW	Fair.

JOHN KARRAKABLE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 12 feet 5 inches and rising slowly. Business continues fair, although not what it should be or usually is at this season of the year; we are in hopes, however, that it will soon improve.

THE Arlington got 300 bales of hay at Cincinnati.

THE John A. Wood was to have left Louisville for New Orleans, with a big tow of coal.

THE Salt Valley is due from Ironton to-morrow, and will return on Monday at 4 P. M.

THE Fearless should arrive here to-morrow. She will probably load for a return trip to St. Louis.

THE Mallie Ragon, from Wheeling, arrived and departed, and the Granite State, for Portsmouth, departed.

THE Raven, hence to St. Louis, has 10,000 kegs nails, 500 kegs spikes, 2,250 pkgs glass ware and 150 bbls of oil.

THE Ironsides barges take their departure for St. Louis to-day, and shippers should get their freight down as early in the day as possible.

JOHN BELL, son of the late Hon. John Bell, is now Recorder of Murfreesboro. This gentleman was master of the Commerce in 1848.

THE Paragon, Capt. Kounts's new purchase, was taken out on the St. Louis Sectional Docks on Tuesday, and will be pushed to rapid completion.

WE are indebted to Mr. W. W. Ackley, of the Arlington, for an advance copy of her manifest, which will be found elsewhere. She is expected to arrive here to-night.

THE Joseph J. Stone and Lion, for Cincinnati, and Oakland, Panther and B. W. Wood, for Louisville, departed with tows of coal. The Diamond and some other boats will get out within the next day or two.

AS will be seen by card, the Iron Mountain, of Grafton Iron Line, is announced to take her departure for New Orleans on the 21st. Shippers can depend on the Mountain going clear through without re-shipping.

THE following tows of Pittsburgh coal passed Cincinnati on Wednesday: Charles McDonald, Smoky City, Grand Lake, Coal Valley, John Dipold, Tom Rees....The Jas. A. Blackmore, N. J. Bigley, Mary Ann, Tom Rees, and Samson No. 2, passed up with empty barges.

A LOUISVILLE dispatch, under date of the 15th, says: The Alice Brown, J. H Bigley, John A

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are clear or clearing weather, lower temperature than on Friday, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

Amusements.

Pittsburgh Opera House—Miss Lillie Eldridge afternoon and evening as *Jeanie Gray* in "Robin Gray's Wife."

Trimble's Varieties—Variety performance both afternoon and evening.

A POWER OF ATTORNEY.

How he was Acquitted of a Charge of Larceny.

In the Criminal Court yesterday Wm. Britton was tried on a charge of larceny, made by Wm. Bryan. The prosecution clearly established the fact that the money was taken from Bryan, but when the defense opened Britton admitted that he took the money while Bryan was drunk, but claimed that he had a right to do so, under the following very singular power of attorney:

"PITTSBURGH, November 15th, 1875.

I give Britton the authority to aney time that he may find me drunk to take my Money from me for safe keeping for five days after finding so, no matter how angrey i may get in the meantime, he need not give it to me till the (5) days is up this was written in his saloon with my own free will No. 181 Webster street the reason for this is i got drunk on the 14th Dec instead of putting me out he kept me in his house all night.

signed William Brian."

Bryan had come into Britton's saloon drunk, and, according to agreement his money was taken from him and taken care of. Bryan got "angrey" and wanted his funds before the five days were up, and brought the charge of larceny. The jury, after hearing the testimony, returned with a verdict of acquittal, after a very short absence.

THE MEMORY OF ST. PATRICK.

How It Was Honored Yesterday—A Successful Parade in Spite of the Elements.

Yesterday was most inauspicious for a proper and enjoyable celebration of St. Patrick's Day, but the perseverance of Irishmen knows no lagging, particularly when it is to be expended in commemorating the memory of their patron saint. Therefore, notwithstanding the mud and wind and driving snow, the celebration was an eminent success and for hours the city resounded with the strains of music and the sound of the multitudinous feet of men and horses tramping through the slush under foot. The procession started about one o'clock P. M. and moved over the route already published. Several thousand men were in line, and the unflinching determination with which they braved the warring elements along the line of march evoked many and varied comments. Previous to the parade services were held in nearly, if not all the Catholic churches. The music was furnished by various bands, all of which discoursed chiefly Hibernian airs. There were seven grand divisions in the procession, including different lodges of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Brotherhood and Beneficial, German and Polish Catholic, Total Abstinence and National and Civic Societies, etc. Many houses were decorated with the national colors of America and Ireland, and from nearly every saloon in the heart of the city a green flag fluttered as a bait. Grant street, in the vicinity of the Cathedral, Sixth avenue, in the vicinity of Emerald Hall, and Webster avenue, were handsomely decorated with flags, banners, wreaths and ribbons. The offices of the Treacy and Dr. Donnelly, as well as the *Catholic Journal* building and Duffy's Old Battery were literally covered with Irish and National flags. Along Second avenue, above Try street, and the principal streets of the South Side, the decorations were profuse.

THEATRICAL.

Lease of Library Hall by Ellsler & Canning.

We have been aware, ever since the announcement that Mr. J. N. Gotthold had leased the Pittsburgh Opera House, that negotiations were in progress between the Library Hall stockholders and Mr. John Ellsler looking toward a lease by the latter of that fashionable place of amusement. By special request no reference was made to the matter, pending the negotiations which have been completed and made public, it is no longer necessary to preserve unbroken the seal of silence. Mr. Ellsler and Mr. W. Wade Canning, as well known gentlemen in this city, and formerly lessee of the Opera House, have rented Library Hall for a term of years. They signed the agreement on Thursday afternoon, obligating to pay a rental of $9,000 per annum, a sum considered remarkably small. The uninterrupting use of Library Hall next season by Ellsler & Canning will leave during the amusement time no theatre except the Academy of Music, and it has long since lost a great deal of its popularity, for the lectures, amateur dramatic exhibitions of tableaux, &c., which have for years past been such a feature of fashionable society in this city, and which very seldom failed to win liberal patronage. Ellsler & Canning's company will be the present company of the Euclid Avenue Opera House, in Cleveland, with one or two additions. It will alternate between that city and this. While in Pittsburgh its place in Cleveland will be filled by a traveling combination, and *vice versa*. The leading man will be Charles Worthing, with Mark Pendleton as first juvenile, W. F. Owen, now of the Pittsburgh Opera House, as first low comedian, and Effie Ellsler as soubrette. A leading lady will be secured. Library Hall will be altered and remodeled to suit the ideas of the lessees, and it is better for the production of plays. Between Mr. Gotthold and Mr. Ellsler, Pittsburghers ought to be well provided with amusements next season. They are both very fine actors, are keen and skillful managers, have hosts of warm friends, and in the matter of theatrical catering it will be "diamond cut diamond." There are many cities considerably less in size than the combined cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny that support more than one theater, and in the friendly contest for patronage we wish the rival companies equal and ample success, for they will doubtless both deserve it.

Apropos of theatrical matters it may not be out of place to state that Miss Kate Fletcher has, we are informed, been offered for next season at the Opera House la Grande Duchesse, one of her leading lady. She is by all odds the best leading lady that Pittsburghers have known for years, and were she to consult and accede to the wishes of the many who would like to see her made in this community by her charming, graceful and intelligent rendering of nearly every *role* that she has essayed this season, she would unquestionably remain.

GANG OF THIEVES ARRESTED.

An Important Haul in a Fifth Avenue Saloon Yesterday.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. James B. McCaffrey, who lives at No. 20 Watson street, called upon Chief of Police Hartzell and told him that his house had been robbed, while the family was out watching the St. Patrick's procession, of two silver watches and a chain, a ladies gold watch and chain, from $38 to $50 in money, and between $15 and $16 in nickel and copper coins. Mr. McCaffrey had barely finished his narrative when detective Bowden, of the Allegheny police force, stepped into the Chief's office and requested assistance. From the description of a gang well known thieves whom he had followed to the saloon of John T. Mathews, at the corner of Fifth avenue and State alley. John Messner was the only detective in the office at the time, but the Chief called him, then summoned officers Silvius and Cochran, and they, together with detectives Bowden, Geary and Scott, of Allegheny, went to the saloon, which is just above Smithfield street, and blockaded the side and rear exits. Messner and Bowden then went in the front door, but the fellows they were after instantly recognized them and tried to get out the back way. There they fell into the hands of the other officers, by whom they were taken prisoners, but not until they had made some very vigorous efforts to escape. They are all young fellows, and their names are August Swinehart, Wm. Henry, Joe Rice, John Harris and Mickey Dunn. After they had been taken to the police station, Chief Hartzell went into the saloon and demanded of Mathews the box that detective Bowden had seen in the possession of one of the prisoners when they entered the place. While not denying that he had such a box, Matthews was not disposed to admit it. After some parleying he went up stairs and had a conference with his wife, at the conclusion of which the Chief heard him tell her to bring the box down. It was brought and given to the Chief, who took it to his office and found that it contained a gold watch and chain and silver chain, all of which were subsequently identified by Mr. McCaffrey as among the articles stolen from him, also two opera glasses, a set of jewelry and a cross, a set of silver spoons and forks marked "L. R. F.," two napkin rings of the figure of a tenor drum, and several other articles. On Swinehart's person was discovered a silver watch and from $10 to $12 in silver, nickel and copper coins. The set of jewelry and the spoons were afterward identified by Mr. E. H. Lee as having been stolen from his residence on Marion street, while his family was in front looking at the procession. Mr. McCaffrey made an information before the Mayor against Mathews and his wife for receiving stolen goods, and they were arrested and held in $2,000 bail each for a hearing next Tuesday. The Allegheny officers having spotted the thieves, and been the means of securing their arrest, the prisoners were, as a matter of justice and etiquette, turned over to them, and they will have a hearing before Mayor Phillips this morning.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Irvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of or flour, mixed with expensive baking cream of tartar and soda.

Wild Cherry Lung coughs, Colds, and other 50 cents per bottle. at Dr. Scherer's Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Scherer's Cardinal cures Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, &c. 25 cts. Sold by all druggists and at Dr. Scherer's office, No. 73 Sixth avenue.

THE WATER WORKS INQUIRY.

Disclosing the Secrets of the Smith Pipe Contract—A Former Weighmaster Swears that the Contractor Cheated the City in the Weight of the Pipes—Mayor McCarthy Says There Was a Steal of $90,000 in It—Mr. W. W. Young Testifies in Regard to the Bonds Returned by Attorney Swoope.

The announcement that some of the Directors of the Nation Trust Company would be examined, added interest to the sessions of the Legislative Committee yesterday, and the attendance of spectators was larger than at any time during the week. In answer to subpœnas, Messrs. William Smith, Roland H. Smith, Robert Watson, and D. W. C. Carroll were present. The committee desire the testimony of Hon. Henry M. Long, but as he is relieved of the power of subpœna, he will be requested to testify by Chairman Carson.

THE PIPE CONTRACT.

The first witness sworn was Mr. William Smith, the contractor who made the water pipes for the city. He testified: Had a contract with the city for the making of the water pipes; the contract was dated, I believe, January 3, 1873; the price was $61 per ton for 36-inch pipe; the other rates were $53.25 and $53.50; the contract was commenced March 1, 1873, and expired June 1, 1874; subsequently, under an extension of time under the contract, I manufactured more pipes for the city, to the best of my knowledge all the pipes were tested and weighed by a city inspector before being turned over to the city; about two-thirds of the pipes are yet above ground; no waved or soldered pipes, so far as I know, were turned over to the city; none of the Commissioners nor anybody else ever asked for or was given any consideration to give me this contract.

Mr. Roland H. Smith, son of the preceding witness, testified that he was at his father's foundry during the time the pipes were being made for the city, and that no pipes were delivered to the city unless they proved to be sound ones, upon being subjected to proper tests. The witness thought the contract was a prudent one, on the part of the city.

Mr. George Cupples, who was the engineer under the city inspector, at Smith's foundry during the progress of the pipe contract, testified: Think all the pipes were tested before delivery; I assisted in the city's warrant some in the inspection; none to my knowledge were delivered to the city that were defective; there were some pipes passed that didn't go up to the test required by the city—300 pounds; some fell short about twenty pounds; Alex. Chambers was the city inspector; saw Henry Long at the inspections sometimes; don't know of any money paid to pass inspections; don't know of any money passing through Mr. Long or any other person as inducements for favorable inspections; we were instructed by Wm. Smith & Sons to at all times properly weigh and test the pipes; don't think there were any pipes passed that were not up to the purposes for which they were intended; Mr. Chambers tested no pipes when he was not in proper condition.

THE CROOKEDNESS IN THE CONTRACT.

Mr. George Marble, sworn—I was weighmaster of pipes at Smith's works; discovered defects in some pipes; some were put to proper test and some were not; these were all handed over to the city; the defects consisted of plugging and other things to hide the cracks; the cracks were honey-combed in the bell of the pipe so that you could put your finger in; Mr. Chambers was often too much under the influence of liquor to attend to his business properly; some of the pipes pasted stood a pressure of but 250 pounds; some 275 and 300; that was not because the machinery could not test any more—couldn't get up a higher pressure; Wm. Smith & Sons furnished the testing apparatus; do not think the pipes were coated according to specifications—heating was done by burning gas; the pipes were not examined and proved before the process of pitching commenced; the pipes were not all put in the bath for thirty minutes as required by contract; I know the pitch was not heated to a temperature of 300 degrees Farenheit as was required; no fresh pitch or linseed oil was used, as the contract required; nothing but coal tar was used; fresh pitch and linseed are higher in price than coal tar; sometimes the pipes were properly weighed and sometimes they were not; generally all arrived over 400 pounds were returned at 500 pounds, the weight required; some of the small pipes fell short thirty, forty, and fifty pounds; there was a good deal of weight added to the large pipes—some two hundred, three hundred and four hundred pounds—and then handed over to the city inspector; to my knowledge some of there were plenty of pipes handed over to the city that were improperly tested; I am not in a position to fully say of these; I gave weights of pipes to inspectors when they were not there; I made false returns on these occasions upon the instructions of William H. Smith, a son of William Smith.

WHAT THE MAYOR KNOWS.

This finished Mr. Marble's testimony, and Mayor McCarthy was recalled for the third or fourth time.

He testified: I was a member of the Water Committee when Smith's contract expired; one or two members of the committee and the chairman agreed with me that the making of pipe should then stop; I believe the chairman gave such an order; afterwards I discovered that efforts were being made to resume the making of the pipe, and the matter was referred to a sub-committee, of which I was a member; contemporaneous with that I received an anonymous note though the postoffice stating that I was violating the city's interests, and that I had better look out or I would be prosecuted, that violation consisted in the fact that I occupied a piece of property of the city and had to sell it, and, failing to do so, I resigned my seat in Council; I understood that the City Attorney had said that it was illegal to extend the pipe contract, but his opinion was not asked for; some months before the extension was granted a contract for pipes was made at $40.50 per ton; about the time of the extension Mr. Taylord, of Cincinnati, made a contract for pipe at $45, delivered at Toledo.

Attorney Robb—What seemed to actuate the committee in awarding the contract?

Mayor McCarthy—I really can't say, but there was an innocent member of the committee astonished when the contract was let; I don't know there is a clear steal of $90,000 in this?" I happened to know some of City Hall; I don't know all of it. Where I see a fox's tail sticking out of a hole I believe a fox to be at the other end of it.

This concluded the testimony of the Mayor, and the committee went into recess until 2 o'clock.

CORROBORATING MARBLE.

The committee resumed at 2 o'clock, and George B. Cupples being re-called, swore that some of the pipes did not come up to the standard test of pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch, some of them falling as low as 226 pounds to the square inch. Some of the pipes were but twenty-one and 40 pounds less than the weight at which they were charged, and some of them were a little over the standard weight. Some of the pipes were sent back to be repaired and weighed. During two years that the witness was in the employ of Smith he never knew linseed oil to be used in the composition. The standard for the covering of the pipes was a test of 300 degrees Farenheit, and the witness thought that he never knew a pipe to be subjected to such a test. Many of the pipes passed as perfect were honey-combed, and the inducements to the inspectors to pass defectiveness in length, extending from the small end to the big end of the pipes, were many.

In cross-examination the witness testified that some pipes had been passed without being inspected and he did not know whether they were defective or not.

ANOTHER WEIGHMASTER'S STORY.

Mr. A. G. Murray had been employed in weighing pipes at Smith's foundry during a portion of 1873 and a portion of 1874, and no pipes were tested until the 36 inch pipe were laid on Fifth avenue and the 15 inch pipe on Penn avenue, sometime in 1874. At that time the pipes stood the pressure, and the pipes were good pipes too. They were passed to the city at a test of 200 pounds pressure to the square inch. These pipes, which were laid under the first contract, before the Water Commission came into existence, with the exception of two or three are nearly four years, and there has never been a crack or break in any of them, and they extend over a distance of 13 miles. The city authorities were familiar with the mode of testing these pipes and they never made objections to them.

A VISIT FROM THE WATER COMMISSION.

Mr. D. W. C. Carroll, a former member of the Water Commission, was next sworn. The Commission was appointed in 1874. The witness knew, issued but $2,500,000 of water bonds. Of this amount $1,000,000 was issued before he entered the Committee, and $1,500,000 was issued during the time he was a member of the Commission. He went out of office in December, 1875. He had no recollection of an over-issue of bonds during his term of office. After the defalcation was discovered, acting upon the advice of the Finance Committee of Councils and the City Attorney, the Commissioners signed a receipt for $500,000 of bonds, which was said to be the amount of the defalcation. The Water Commissioners were solicited to be released from the Finance Committee individually, to sign the receipt, they saying that the bonds were gone, and the Controller must have a receipt. After this the witness asked the advice of the City Attorney, and that officer said the Water Commissioners could safely sign the bonds. The receipts of the bonds did not go into the City Treasury. It transpired subsequently that the bonds were pledged to Philadelphia through the Nation Trust Company.

At this point the first alarums from the approaching Lowry Water Works engines were sounded, and the strains of the "Mulligan Guards" so drowned the voice of the witness that his testimony was inaudible, and a recess was taken to allow the procession passed.

Upon resuming the witness testified that the Water Commissioners made a general tour of investigation of water works, including New York, Washington, Baltimore, Boston and Lowell, for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with water works and machinery, and a portion of the journey Mr. Lowry was with the committee, but he did not importune the witness to adopt his engine in preference to the engines that the committee examined. The witness was confident that Mr. Lowry had never tried to impress him with the superiority of his (Lowry's) engines. Recurring to the $500,000 BOND DEFALCATION,

Mr. Robb asked the witness what the current rumor was as to who were the culpable parties, in the negotiations of the abstracted bonds, but before Mr. Carroll could answer, Col. Smith of the Committee objected to the question, claiming that testimony of any nature must have that founded on the direct knowledge of the witness, was not admissible.

Mr. Robb replied that in this case, where so many had dabbled, no one was willing to criminate himself, and to get at the truth it would be necessary to build up the evidence by testimony of a secondary, circumstantial character.

Mr. C. B. M. Smith, replying to Mr. Robb, said that he never before heard a member of the bar say that rumor could be used as testimony. The man who was guilty of the crime of abstracting the bonds was dead, and there is no account, and the fact was known to all the people. The discretion and care of the Water Commission and the Finance Committee had saved the city from loss, and Pittsburgh would not lose a dollar by the abstraction of the bonds. If rumors as were sought to be brought in here would not hang a dog, and for the credit of the committee, it was to be hoped that the line of testimony sought to be introduced would be debarred by the committee.

Mr. Miner, who was in the chair, said that the committee had decided to leave the decision of matters of law to Colonel Smith, who was the only lawyer on the committee, and the Colonel decided that unless Mr. Robb showed the committee the state of facts that the proposed course of examination, by the admission of these rumors, was intended to prove, such a course of examination could not be entered upon. Then Mr. Robb withdrew his question, and Mr. Carroll, continuing, said that some members of the Finance Committee had urged that if a receipt was not given to the Controller, the bonds that were gone

WOULD BE DECLARED ILLEGAL,

and the credit of the city would thereby be impaired. Mr. Carroll never knew that any bonds had been issued for improper purposes, until he was so informed by Mr. Mathews, the book-keeper of the Nation Trust Company gave the transactions so that the city would be indemnified for the loss of the bonds, and Mr. Carroll knew that yesterday mortgages were issued to cover the Nation Trust Company's pro rata liabilities.

Replying to Mr. Smith, Mr. Carroll said that the settlement with the Nation Trust Company was not a result of the present investigation, as the negotiations tending to the settlement had been going on several years. The indebtedness was adjusted by arbitration, and the whole amount was secured by first mortgages of the stockholders, which were rigidly inspected by the City Attorney. Some of the stockholders who gave the mortgage are reputed very wealthy men. The opinion of the witness was that the result of the Water Commission giving its receipt to the Controller was the receipt by the city of the proceeds of the abstracted bonds.

When the Lowry engines were adopted the feeling of the Commissioners was that the engines were the best that could be adopted for the purpose of supplying the city with water. Outside of his salary as Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Lowry never had any interest in the adoption of the engines of his invention, and he received no royalty from his invention. As a business man and a financial man, the witness believed it would be for the best interests of Pittsburgh to raise the money and complete the work on the water works as an entirety. The receipt to the Controller was given by him for the purpose of protecting innocent purchasers of the abstracted bonds.

SWOOPE'S MYSTERIOUS BONDS.

The Chairman called Mr. W. W. Young, President of the Lawrence Savings Bank, as the next witness, and the announcement of his name created a sensation, as it was expected his testimony would reveal the secrets of Mr. Swoope's connection with the defalcation. Mr. Young, Col. Smith of the Committee objected to